Heritage and Destiny

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Radical Populism in Argentina

Kerry Bolton on Perón and Perónism

Reviewed by Ian Freeman *(see pages 14-17)*

also in this issue:

Simon Sheppard on Democratic Delusions

see pages 10-13

and

Record attendance at 2014 John Tyndall Memorial Meeting in Preston

see pages 18-19

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Editorial

Welcome to issue 63 of *Heritage and Destiny*. It was great to meet so many subscribers (including one from the USA) at the John Tyndall Memorial Meeting last month (full report on pages 18-19). We had a record attendance of 120 and some really excellent speakers. Next year will be the 10th anniversary of JT's death. Let's make this meeting even bigger – and even better – see you there.

Although, in a way, it is gratifying that the people of Scotland have decided to stay within the UK, you do have to ask: at what price to England?

The three old-gang Westminster political party leaders, assisted by a defunct former prime minister Gordon Brown, had promised the Earth to Scotland if they voted to stay within the Union, including giving a commitment to keep the iniquitous Barnett Formula that effectively shovels extortionate amounts of English taxpayers' money into Scotland's coffers.

They have also promised to fast-track all these unspecified powers through Parliament – this despite the fact that in 1997 the Labour government raced to deliver what has proved to be a badly conceived, poorly thought through, shambolic and manifestly unjust devolutionary system in the first place that inevitably led us to the referendum.

Of course, the inept Gordon Brown had a big hand in that too. What is even worse, two if not all three of these party leaders are unlikely still to be at the head of their parties after the General Election in May next year. The Conservatives and Lib-Dems are likely to get varying degrees of a drubbing, and Labour may not do as well as they hope – many of their usually dutiful voters in Scotland have shown that in this Referendum, at least, they are prepared to vote against the diktats of the party.

Sadly, none of the old gang parties – or even UKIP – will bother to consult the people of England, and our gutless English MPs will not stand up and demand equality for England and the people they are supposed to represent. Now I ask you, is it really right that I should pay over £16.00 for a NHS prescription (which I had to do twice last month), yet if I lived in Scotland, Wales or Northern Ireland it would be free?

The Orange Order, who were excluded from the "Better Together" campaign, organised a 20,000 strong "Vote NO" parade and demonstration in Edinburgh on September 13

Now more than ever it is crucial that we nationalists make ourselves heard. Bombard your local MP, write to the press, get on radio talk-shows, encourage your friends and family and fellow nationalists to support an English Parliament.

This magazine fully supports the Scottish Parliament and the Assemblies in Wales and Northern Ireland (which in time will hopefully become parliaments too). Not for us the anti-Celtic bigotry of the Eng-Dems. We stand shoulder to shoulder with our Celtic cousins in the battle to save all our homeland nations. However, we need their support to push for our own Parliament in England, many miles away from London.

Some nationalists have argued that our numbers are the reason that English identity has been stifled, so as not to overshadow and eclipse the national identities of our smaller sister nations that surround us. However, it is also the very thing that can help us to ensure that we are not forgotten entirely. If we can convince the majority of English people that we are many and we will not be ignored and sidelined any longer, the old-gang parties may have no choice but to listen.

Steve Cartwright's excellent article on the recent Scottish independence referendum (*see pages 3-4*) explains to the outsider why the vast majority of British racial-nationalists supported the "NO" campaign. However, it should be pointed out that the official "NO" campaign called "Better Together" wanted nothing to do with our kind.

The Orange Order who organized a massive 20,000 strong parade and demonstration in Edinburgh, on September 13, the Saturday before polling day (which I attended) were excluded from the "Better Together" campaign early on, and so had to form an alternative (and in my view much better run) "British Together" campaign. The BNP, NF and even UKIP were also excluded. The saying goes "My enemy's enemy is my friend." If Alex Salmond is our enemy, does that make Cameron, Clegg and Miliband our friends?

If you are an active Nationalist why not buy some extra copies of this issue to give out (or sell them!) at your next branch meeting – it's another great issue and should 'sell like hot cakes'! And as always we also need your regular donations – however large or small, every Dollar, Pound or even Euro counts. Please try and send in whatever you can afford. Thanks once again for your support, together we will win.

Heritage and Destiny

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Scottish Independence or bust?

Recently on an internet forum a Russian comrade of mine asked the question: Why was it that all the Scottish White Nationalists he knew were so opposed to Scottish "Independence"?

A couple of my Scots comrades replied keenly and concisely highlighting the fact that, beyond all doubt the vermin behind the "YES" campaign were ultra-leftists who were in an unholy alliance with various strands of Communists, homosexual Greens, self-hating Whites and anti-British, pro-IRA bigots to destroy this United Kingdom.

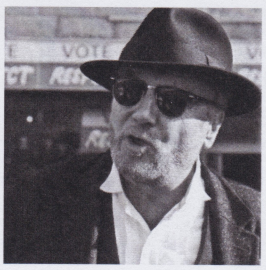
Indeed they have an agenda to kill off the very idea of "Britishness."

My comrades also highlighted the bloody history between the nations of these Isles and also highlighted the blood sacrifices that the British people have spilled together.

The question that my Russian friend posed hit me like a bolt of lightning, especially after other European comrades began asking the same question.

I was greatly surprised that the idea and concept of being British and Scottish would appear in any way contradictory or at odds to comrades' minds around the world. Not that my comrade was suggesting such, he was simply asking a question he thought interesting.

Of course it makes some sense that comrades who were born, brought up and raised under the Iron Heel and shadow of Communism, where any idea of national identity, ethnic pride or racial identity was ruthlessly suppressed, but who were in turn, bold enough and brave enough to throw off that bloody yoke and shackles and were able to assert their own national pride and identity, may ask that question of a small country like Scotland (and Wales too perhaps) that to some it would appear is dominated by a larger, more populous neighbour. So I hope, as someone who is a proud Scottish and British Racial Nationalist, to offer my own perspective on this issue.



Leading 'Scottish National Party' campaigners for a YES vote in the 'independence' referendum included (*above right*) Humza Yousaf – the SNP's Minister for External Affairs and International Development – seen here with SNP European candidate Tasmina Ahmed Sheikh. Meanwhile the referendum divided the far left: leading NO campaigners included Communist Party of Britain boss Robert Griffiths (*below left*) and Respect leader George Galloway MP (*below right*), though the Trotskyist Socialist Workers Party backed the YES campaign.

Let me begin by saying this is the third time I have tried to write this piece. The first time I began writing it in anger, battering away at the computer keys, at the very idea that these leftist separatist scum would even dare to take away my British national identity. Halfway through, I deleted my post after realising that I was railing at all and sundry and that I had to give a more measured reply.

The second time, I was not long into my reply when I had to close over my lap-top as the whole emotion of the potential situation began to wear me down. The despondency and fear of losing my country to a load of calculating, cunning traitors and their selfish, sheeple followers was overwhelming.

So this time I hope to offer my own perspective on what being British means to me and why I reject out of hand the phoney "Nationalism" of the Scottish "Nationalists."

To many people outwith the UK the idea of being "British" is something intriguing, confusing or even bewildering. Yes, Britain has always been there, long before they were born, centuries before even, but they look at Britain and see four separate Nations and realise that this Union is something completely different from the rest of the world.

Well Britain is indeed unique and we are a very unique people. I do not offer any narrow chauvinist or kosher Nationalist opinion here, nor am I for a second saying we are in any way better or any worse than any of our White brothers and sisters around the world, I am just stating that like all white tribes we also have our localised ethnicity, identity and traits.

Let us remember that Britain is a very small country. Comparative land masses show that post World War II Germany is half the size of the UK again, France is two and a half times our size and on an even grander scale the whole of the UK could fit into the American state of Oregon. Russia is more than 70 times the size of Britain. It sort of gets things in perspective eh?

Where Scotland, England, Wales or Northern Ireland fit into that topographic scale individually is beyond my ken and arithmetic. However when we look at the global contribution Britain has offered historically it is almost unimaginable that these small islands and that relatively small population could ever achieve such greatness, punching way above its weight and beyond. Herein lies the uniqueness of her people.

Britain as we know is a melting pot, not the melting pot that the Zionists and the crazies would have us believe in or envisage for us, but a melting pot of white, ethnic groups pretty unique from anywhere else in the world really. Over millennia these small islands in the North Atlantic have had a combination of Norse, Anglo-Saxon, Jute, Norman, Huguenots, Iberian and even Roman blood course through the veins of the people here.

It has mingled with the native British blood found in the Picts, Britons, Welsh, Scots from Ireland, Celts and even the earliest Beaker people to name a few. This is who the British are.

Now history has shown that all these great tribes could not and did not live happily ever after and at peace. Battles, slaughter, bloodshed and heroics eventually saw the formation and emergence of four great countries from that troubled and bloody history. Even then, we did not live in peace.

Wars of Independence produced heroes and villains on every side. Religious wars, famine, even the Great Plague further ravaged these lands until eventually in 1707, particularly after the disastrous "Darien Expedition" that left Scotland bankrupt, there was the "Act of Union," joining the Scottish and English parliaments and heralding "Great Britain."

Of course, that Union did not always (or hardly ever) go swimmingly or without conflict and tragedy either. There were divisions and war during subsequent Jacobite rebellions and the issues in Ireland were immense, but gradually by hook or by crook "Britain" began to emerge from years of fratricidal conflict and impose itself on the world stage.

What followed was nothing short of remarkable. This small family of nations, this Great Britain emerged, confident, ruthless, enterprising and ingenious. It went on to be the global player. It forged the biggest empire the world has ever seen, it had an enlightenment in music, arts, medicine, the sciences and more, it helped industrialise the entire world as part of "The Industrial Revolution." And when it came to defending these shores, "Britons, never ever shall be slaves." A British identity truly emerged.

Yes we were all fierce and proud Scots, English, Northern Irish and Welsh but we were also very British.

Now I am all too aware as a racially conscious White man that the Britain and her interests also brought us into many conflicts with our White cousins elsewhere in the world to disastrous effects, ultimately at some levels to two global fratricidal wars orchestrated by money interests and manipulative, international bankers. I cannot change history unfortunately.

However as a Briton, and not just a racially conscious one, being British has been part of something incredibly unique. Scots, English, Welsh and the Northern Irish have stood together and worked together, we have blood bonds and a shared history.

The sacrifices of our people are shown on grave stones and memorials the world over from Lucknow to Hong Kong, from Rhodesia to the North West Passage, from Flanders Fields to Botany Bay and beyond.

Part of our shared history also includes the grinding poverty of the workhouses for some, the soil that keeps the bones of our kinsfolk, the wonderment of the legacy of our ancestors from Skara Brae, Stonehenge, Newgrange and Pentre Ifan. It also includes the National Health Service and welfare State as well as the blood, sweat and tears of our farmers, miners, fishermen, steelworkers and more.

This is a shared British experience; it is not an exclusively Scottish or English one. Our brothers and sisters in Wales and Ulster will recognise this too. This is what being British means to me.

I don't pretend this is a complete picture of our history or anything like it: I am neither an historian, a wordsmith nor a poet. There may be some rhetoric and plenty of rambling on my part but I write it as I see it and I hope my Russian comrade and others get at least part of what it means for me and others to be British, Scottish and to oppose so-called "Independence."

So today we find ourselves at a crossroads in Scotland. Do we rip our family apart? Do we cut off our nose to spite our face? Do we sacrifice our right arm so we can marvel insanely at our left?

There is no doubt that the enemies of Britain, and of Scotland and ultimately the enemies of the White Race are behind this campaign for Scottish "Independence." I pray to all our ancient Gods that the Scottish people see through their lies and smokescreens and vote to keep our family together. Hail Scotland! Hail Britannia! 14 Words!

Steve Cartwright, Glasgow, Scotland

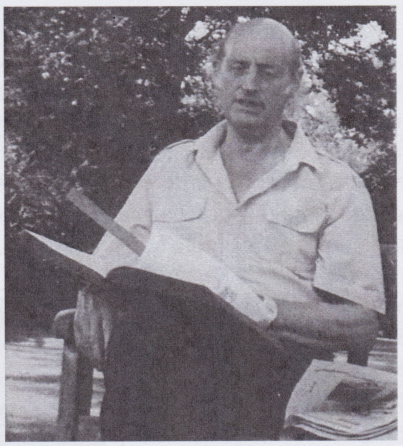
Editor's note I: This article first appeared on the British Movement blog Ulster Dawn – ***https://ulstersunwheel.wordpress.com/*** *- to whom we give full acknowledgements.*

Editor's Note II: Independence was rejected by Scottish voters; 55.3% voted "NO" i.e. voted to stay part of the Union. The turnout was 84.6%, which means up to 15% of Scots did not really care enough one way or the other to bother to vote! Perhaps those who never voted thought at the end of the day, does it really matter?

Let me quote Stephen King, who wrote an article entitled 'Race – The Only Real Foundation for Nationalism' – in issue 3 of Heritage and Destiny *way back in 2000. It's an excellent article and this is the final paragraph (below).*

"In the very long run, ten thousand years or more perhaps from today, no one will know or care what we said about Northern Ireland or the European Union. Quite possibly no one will remember us or even Britain. But if the people of that far-off day can look about them and see other White people, some with hair the hue of sunlight on ripe cornfields and some with eyes the blue of midsummer's heaven, then we will have our fitting memorial. If not, we will have failed forever, and nothing else that we did will have mattered at all. Let us not fail. Let us keep the Faith. Let us preserve the Race. Let us be radicals indeed, but let us above all else be Racialists."

Robert Smith



1927 2014

Sadly one of *H&D*'s patrons, Robert Smith, died on 9 September 2014 aged 87. Smith was a very complex character, according to his close friend Ruth Greenslade. Born less than ten years after World War I in 1927, he spent most of his early life in Sussex. He served in the Parachute Regiment in World War II, seeing action in France, Holland and finally Germany. In the mid-late 1940s he served in Palestine (which would later become Israel). He received several medals.

In the early 1950s, while he was living in London he joined the Metropolitan Police. The Met in those days was still mainly non-political and "hideously White" as former black Marxist MP Bernie Grant once called it!

However, a copper's life was not for him, and he quit after a couple of years to work for the London Electricity Board. While working for the LEB he did a home study course and qualified as an accountant. He then became self-employed setting up his own accountancy business in the London Wall area, near Aldersgate Street.

On his retirement he purchased three properties in Bexhill-on-Sea, in East Sussex which he turned into bed-sits and rented out. By all accounts he was a good landlord and his tenants were quite fond of him.

Robert Smith was always a patriot. He loved England and was extremely upset by what he saw was happening in his beloved country. So much so that in the 1990s he joined the BNP, and was a big supporter of its first chairman John Tyndall, who lived in nearby Hove.

He continued to support Tyndall's magazine *Spearhead*, right up until its end in 2005, after which he switched his allegiance to *Heritage and Destiny*.

As he did with *Spearhead* before, Robert Smith supported *H&D* both financially and by submitting a number of articles and letters. He became a patron of the magazine in July 2013.

Sadly he suffered a bad stroke in 2008, which left him very disabled and he became wheelchair-bound. As his wife had passed on by then (she died in 2003) his good friend Ruth Greenslade looked after him until the end.

Robert Smith lived out his final years in the old English village of Alfriston (in 1931 Eleanor Farjeon wrote the popular hymn *Morning Has Broken* in Alfriston; the hymn is supposedly about the beauty she saw around her in this village) in the district of Wealden, in rural East Sussex, and was buried in nearby St Andrews churchyard, on 29 September.

I never met Robert Smith in person, although we did chat many times on the phone. He was a genuine person, a gentleman, a patriot and an all round nice guy. We will miss you.

Mark Cotterill, Preston, Lancashire

'Racist' pundit elevated to Lords

Sir Andrew Green, former British Ambassador to Syria and Saudi Arabia, has been repeatedly condemned by the liberal establishment since co-founding the anti-immigration research and lobby group Migration Watch in 2001. On one level it was therefore surprising when at the end of October 2014 he was awarded a peerage. A typical liberal editorial in *The Independent* expressed *bien pensant* horror:
"Offering him the added authority of the prefix 'Lord' is not in the wider public interest. It confers upon him and the organisation he fronts up a degree of respectability which is unwarranted. Immigration by work-hungry, young, adventurous people is among the greatest economic boosts a nation can enjoy, solving at a stroke the demographics of the typical advanced Western industrial society – too few younger workers supporting our older people."

Though Sir Andrew's peerage is a non-party appointment and he will sit on the crossbenches in the Lords, there can be little doubt that part of Prime Minister David Cameron's motivation was to signal his government's acknowledgment of public concern over immigration. Far more than the European Union and directly associated matters, immigration is the main issue driving Cameron's former supporters (among others) towards the United Kingdom Independence Party.

The irony is that UKIP itself suffers from a fatal ambiguity towards immigration. The party's ideological core is Thatcherite: its hostility to the EU is merely part of a broader agenda to reduce the role of the state and restore quasi-19th century notions of free trade. The core UKIP objection to European trade and immigration policy is not that there is too much free movement, but too little.

All this has been obscured by UKIP's populist gestures – a tendency to develop policy not in a coherent framework but on the basis of what will garner a positive headline in the *Daily Mail* or secure nodding approval in saloon bars, masonic halls and golf clubs across Essex.

The new Lord Green's Migration Watch operates at a higher level, and produces much valuable research to refute pro-immigration arguments. In mid-October for example they published a detailed paper showing that "over the next 15 years more than half a million new homes will have to be built in London as the capital's immigrant population is expected to soar by over a million. Even this massive building project is based on the assumption that one million Londoners will leave for other parts of Britain during that period."

While the Mayor of London's officials argued that population growth in the capital was "due primarily to the natural growth that results from London's relatively youthful population," the Migration Watch chairman maintained: "London's huge population increase in the last two decades has been driven solely by immigration and the same will apply to the next 15 years."

Such arguments are of course necessary, but they are not a sufficient response to the transformation of our nation by successive governments' immigration policies. Migration Watch remains a 'colour-blind', non-racist outfit. Its case against immigration is about statistics and economic benefits. A nationalist argument would have to acknowledge that the UK's racial renaissance might well involve economic sacrifices by our citizens: it might well become more expensive to have an extension built to your home or hire a cleaner.

Our case is based on the less obvious, non-economic problems caused by immigration – and we should be unashamed to admit that our case is based on racial realities. As Jared Taylor recently pointed out in his speech to delegates at the hastily reorganised Budapest Congress, "racial differences can be unforgiving. We assume that a mother is more closely related to her child than to any other child on earth. This is not always true. Let us imagine a Danish woman who has a child with a Nigerian man. Danes and Nigerians are so genetically distant from each other that the Danish mother is actually genetically closer to any random Danish child than she is to her own half-Nigerian child."

Do we have to resort to housing statistics, or arguments about the balance of impact on wages and welfare costs? The racial nationalist cause would have been understood by every previous generation: the nation state is a natural extension of the family, and its legitimacy is thus undermined by racial transformation. Sadly we cannot expect the new Lord Green to fight our battles from the red benches of the Upper House.

Peter Rushton, Manchester, England

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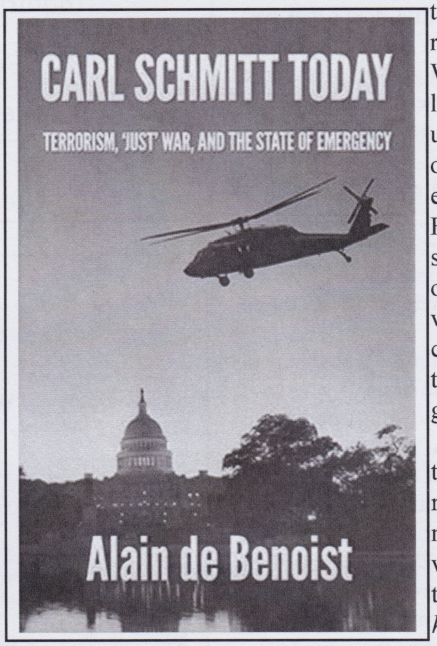
Book Review: *Carl Schmitt Today – Terrorism, 'Just' War and the State of Emergency* by Alain de Benoist

Carl Schmitt Today – Terrorism, 'Just' War and the State of Emergency by Alain de Benoist; translated by Dr Alexander Jacob; published by Arktos, 2013, ISBN 978-1-907166-39-6, 107 pages (Softcover) Available for £11.00 (post-paid) from www.arktos.com or email – info@arktos.com

In this brief but penetrating analysis of Carl Schmitt – one of the most important intellectual influences on the 20th century European Right – today's pre-eminent New Right philosopher Alain de Benoist unscrambles some of the many contradictions and misunderstandings that bedevil 21st century definitions of 'right' and 'left', 'conservatism' and 'liberalism'.

Several critics of George Bush's neo-conservatism have attempted to draw a connection between the postmodern Pentagon's military adventurism and Schmitt's ideas on European identity. Both leftists and the maverick conspiracy theorists of the Lyndon LaRouche movement have thus been able to label Bush-era Republicans as 'fascists', via the supposed national socialist affinities of Carl Schmitt and his fellow mid-century philosopher Leo Strauss.



The connection between Schmitt and Strauss was in reality pretty tenuous, as de Benoist points out in his introduction. A more fundamental misunderstanding is the very surprising failure by many of today's academic experts to comprehend the stark differences between American and European notions of 'liberalism'. As de Benoist explains:

"Nothing indicates that the work of Schmitt was ever truly read in American neo-conservative circles. Besides, Alan Wolfe and others make a quite typical misinterpretation which has several consequences: Carl Schmitt having all his life severely criticised liberalism, they think that the neoconservatives adopted his critiques of liberalism. This is to forget that the term 'liberalism' has a totally different, if not opposite, meaning in Europe than in the United States. What the Europeans call 'liberalism' is in fact much closer to what one in America classifies as 'conservatism' than to what one there understands by the term 'liberalism'. For Schmitt, as for the majority of continental European authors, 'conservatism' implies a predisposition in favour of the state and a pessimistic conception of human nature, whereas 'liberalism' is defined by belief in progress, adherence to the ideology of human rights, confidence in the system of free trade, faith in the superiority of the market, an individualistic approach to society, and so on (all things criticised by Carl Schmitt). From the European point of view, the great liberal theoreticians are John Locke and Adam Smith, the most liberal contemporary politicians Ronald Reagan, Margaret Thatcher or George W. Bush. In other words, in Europe, 'liberal' is directly opposed to 'social', whereas in the United States the 'liberals' are, on the contrary, those who are favourable to social interventions of the state."

The best known belief of the neocons was of course the 'clash of civilisations' – a fundamental conflict between the 'Judæo-Christian' West and what neocons tend to perceive as a monolithic and implacable 'Islamic fundamentalist' enemy. Schmitt's conception of warfare was very different. He believed that the modern world had moved away from the morally based mediæval notions of 'just war'. Although Schmitt viewed politics (even in peacetime) as essentially based on conflict between mutually antagonistic forces, he insisted that if this conflict became military it should no longer be a total war, involving "blind and reciprocal extermination", but a regulated and circumscribed war between combatants who recognised each other's sovereignty – they "respect each other at war as enemies and do not treat one another as criminals, so that a peace treaty becomes possible and even remains the normal, mutually accepted end of war."

For Schmitt this conception of regulated warfare was a civilising consequence of the Peace of Westphalia in 1648, bringing an end to Europe's dynastic and religious wars, notably the Thirty Years War that had devastated Germany, and the even longer conflict between Habsburg Spain and her former subjects in the Netherlands.

This 'Westphalian' system survived (in de Benoist's view) until the middle of the First World War, or (in this reviewer's view) until the middle of the Second World War, when in February 1943 two of the Allied leaders began to assert the twin demands of unconditional surrender and postwar trials of their opponents. In almost simultaneous speeches on either side of the Atlantic, Winston Churchill and Franklin Roosevelt demanded the unconditional surrender of Germany. Churchill told the House of Commons that "justice must be done upon the wicked and the guilty," while in a radio broadcast Franklin Roosevelt told the American public that "we do mean to impose punishment upon the guilty barbaric leaders."

Thus the 300-year old notion of war between mutually respectful combatants, who had regrettably turned to armed conflict as the only means of resolving intractable territorial disputes, was replaced by an apocalyptic nightmare of total war. One's opponent was no longer the *justus hostis* (recognised enemy), he was a vile monster whose power must be utterly destroyed and whose leaders must then be condemned as criminals.

One of the first to recognise the dangers of such an approach was Lord Hankey, among the most senior figures in the British establishment, who had helped to win the First World War by revolutionary restructuring of the British civil service and military bureaucracy. After 1943 Hankey circulated a series of articles among leading British politicians and strategists arguing against the concepts of unconditional war and war crimes trials, and in 1949 he summarised these arguments in his book *Politics, Trials and Errors*.

Hankey wrote (in Schmittian terms):

"War is an extension of policy, though a most deplorable and regrettable one, to be avoided or at least to be postponed as long as at all possible. But when all prophylactics have failed and it can no longer be avoided it must be faced like abnormalities of nature, earthquakes, epidemic diseases, famine or drought. The first aim of war is to win, the second to avoid defeat, the third to shorten it, and the fourth and the most important, which must never be lost to sight, is to make a just and durable peace. Emotionalism of all kinds, hate, revenge, punishment and anything that handicaps the nation in achieving these four aims are out of place. It must always be kept in mind that after a war we have sooner or later to live with our enemies in amity."

Hankey added that a further error of the Western Allies was to have "stretched retaliation to extreme limits. Not content with an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth, we must have dropped a hundred bombs for one bomb."

Carl Schmitt (and de Benoist) imply that the old assumptions that European nations should regulate their disputes according to some notion of justice and proportionality began to collapse in the 1890s, and that "the process would be completed during the First World War,

which begins under traditional forms but turns, from 1917, into a war of a new type. The era of the 'modern just war' begins with the signature of the Treaty of Versailles and the will of the Allies to bring Kaiser Wilhelm II to justice, for 'supreme outrage against international morality and against the sanctity of treaties', that is, for having started the war. In this way one of the founding principles of the *jus publicum europaeum* was abandoned, according to which there cannot be any power on Earth which has the right to judge the sovereign of a nation. Henceforth, one who declares war can be regarded as a criminal who should be brought to justice and punished."

This reviewer would modify that judgment slightly, agreeing with Hankey's assessment that the real turning point was in 1943. Demands for war crimes trials that were widely heard during the latter stages of the First World War (and in the postwar UK general election often remembered for calls to "Hang the Kaiser") were merely a passing spasm in the victorious Entente's ruling circles. Hardly any such trials took place and they were effectively allowed to lapse into a legal limbo. During the inter-war years informed British opinion was dominated not by the anti-German hysteria of 1917 and 1918, but by the calmer reflections of John Maynard Keynes in his bestselling *Economic Consequences of the Peace*, and by the revisionist histories of Arthur Ponsonby (*Falsehood in WarTime*) and Harry Elmer Barnes (*The Genesis of the World War*) who decisively rejected propagandist assertions about supposed German crimes and war guilt.

Carl Schmitt (*above right*) with Ernst Jünger in Paris, 1943.

The scale of destruction in the First World War was mainly a consequence of enhanced military technology combined with strategic stalemate, a combination whose destructive potential should have been evident from the American Civil War half a century earlier. However else one might criticise the leaders of the belligerent powers in 1914-18, it is difficult to argue that they were *ab initio* bent upon plunging the continent into a 'total war' apocalypse.

It was Roosevelt and Churchill who set aside the Westphalian tradition and returned to the mediæval notion of just war – worse still, while mediæval leaders would have acknowledged the status of their rivals as fellow Christian Europeans, the Second World War Allies treated their Axis enemies as the infidel, against whom any form of warfare was allowable, however brutal, however disproportionate.

Thus the true nature of neocon war is not at all Schmittian. Bush and Blair, Wolfowitz and Straw followed the pattern set by Roosevelt and Churchill: shamelessly targeting civilians and regarding their enemy as a total evil to be extirpated. Alongside war against the evil existential enemy, a characteristic of the neocon "clash of civilisations" has been an apparently permanent "state of emergency" – visible at every level from the banal annoyance of airport security checks to the arbitrary tyranny of "extraordinary rendition" and Guantanamo Bay.

Careless observers might point to Carl Schmitt's discussion of states of emergency: as early as 1922 he was arguing that such acute situations expose the bankruptcy of liberalism, which because of its obsession with procedural and legal niceties cannot cope when confronted with the unexpected. The very definition of 'sovereignty' was (according to Schmitt) he who determined the moment at which the usual rules were to be set aside. He who was unable to act outside the 'normal' rules would expose his lack of sovereignty – in the memorable phrase of the UK's former Chancellor of the Exchequer, Norman Lamont, he would show himself to be "in office, but not in power."

De Benoist summarises Schmitt's argument thus: "the suspension of the legal norms in an exceptional case constitutes the ultimate manifestation of political sovereignty. Sovereignty, he emphasises, is in fact not so much the power of laying down the law as the power of suspending it."

Yet it would be a serious mistake to see Schmitt as justifying an arbitrary dictatorship. He dismisses legalistic constitutional notions that absurdly presume to prescribe permanent limits on the powers of government, since by definition such constitutions cannot anticipate and prescribe for unexpected emergencies. Schmitt is in agreement with former Prime Minister Harold Macmillan: the ruler (as opposed to the constitutional lawyer) must always be primarily concerned with "events" rather than theories of government.

However for Schmitt the state of emergency (like the state of war discussed earlier) would always be temporary, a ruler's response to unexpected circumstances, by which he aims to use abnormal measures in order to restore normality. By contrast our 21st century 'liberal' rulers have been willing to enforce what is becoming a permanent state of emergency. This is profoundly unSchmittian, and is a consequence of the equally unSchmittian liberal notion that they are engaged in a permanent struggle against an ultimate evil, rather than a limited war against a recognised enemy in transient circumstances.

What of the terrorist enemy himself – the ultimate bogeyman of the 21st century? De Benoist points out that in its successful pursuit of asymmetrical warfare, terrorism has succeeded in distorting our perceptions and fears. Worldwide during the past thirty years, fewer than 200,000 people have been killed by terrorism. By comparison, more than 400,000 people every year are killed in 'ordinary' murders; and there have been anywhere between 150,000 and a million deaths in the 2003 Iraq war.

Terrorist campaigns are asymmetrical in more than one sense: as noted above, they provoke disproportionate fears (and reprisals); they are carried out with relatively modest organisational, financial and technical resources by comparison to the vast sums their Western opponents expend; and perhaps most importantly they reflect a radically different worldview. De Benoist quotes the eminent sociologist Prof. Zygmunt Bauman on the "rapidity with which the will to sacrifice one's life for a cause has been condemned and classified as a symptom of religious fanaticism, cultural retardation or barbarism, by countries which, for several centuries, presented martyrdom as being evidence of sainthood and giving the right to beatification."

Security expert Dr Percy Kemp has described the change in Western perceptions of martyrdom: an "anthropocentric choice which was made, starting from the Renaissance, of placing man rather than God at the centre of the universe and of substituting the fear of death for the fear of hell."

If nationalists are serious about our people regaining control of their destiny, they should study Alain de Benoist's valuable analysis of Carl Schmitt's relevance to some of the great issues of our times: the nature of liberalism; its transformation of 'just war' into monstrous wars of terror against civilians; and its perversion of 'states of emergency' into apparently permanent structures of oppression. These developments – contrary to the rhetoric of the Left – are not Schmittian or 'fascist': they are morbid symptoms of the Western establishment's decadence. Only by understanding our enemies' philosophical perversions – and certainly not by emulating them – can we hope to prevail.

Reviewed by Peter Rushton, Manchester, England

The Black Messiah

A Politically Incorrect Essay by Aleister Crowley

This rare essay written by Aleister Crowley, circa 1926, was attributed by him to one of his disciples based in Tunisia, Gerard Aumont. Crowley was attempting to replace the Theosophical Society's invention for the Indian boy, Jiddu Krishnamurti who was born into poverty, becoming the second coming of Christ as the star in the east. A.C. was trying to be organised as the Aryan Star in the West, as Head of the occult and magickal fraternities; Argentum Astrum and the Ordo Templi Orientis. Krishnamurti however walked out from the Theosophists, renouncing the role which they wanted him to play. Some years later Crowley recounts in his book Magick Without Tears *(1944) that, "The Master Therion arose and smote" the "negroid Messiah Krishnamurti...what seemed a menace is now hardly a memory." While Crowley revered the founder of the Theosophical Society, Helena Petrovna Blavatsky, and considered her to be a great Adept in contact with the Secret Chiefs, he clearly had little time for Annie Besant, Blavatsky's successor, who perverted the original aims of the Society. Aleister Crowley was born in 1875, the same year that Madame Blavatsky founded the Society. Both were emissaries of the Great White Brotherhood. Only one copy of Crowley's pamphlet* The Black Messiah *still exists which is stored in the Yorke Microfilm Archives, and it has never been reprinted for public consumption or public enlightenment since the 1920s. Although first written eighty-eight years ago, Crowley's warning of the threat posed to the white races and nations is even more relevant today.*

A more recent example of a 'Black Messiah' was the dark-skinned Indian guru, Maharishi Mahesh Yogi, whose Natural Law Party failed abysmally to seduce British voters during the 1990s, despite putting up hundreds of candidates in UK and European Parliamentary Elections. The Maharishi's Academy of Meditation allowed Indians ready access but barred Westerners.

It is remarkable where Crowley writes concerning his future prediction of the Asian immigrant invasion of France and Europe, considering that during the 1970s, the French writer Jean Raspail authored the best-selling novel The Camp of the Saints *on this theme. Who can now doubt that Crowley's predictions have come true?*

George Bennett, St Leonards-on-Sea, Sussex

Aleister Crowley (*above*) had been an early enthusiast for Helena Blavatsky's Theosophy movement, but condemned her successors' enthusiasm for the Indian "messiah" Jiddu Krishnamurti (*below*).

There is one salient fact of to-day to which Europe and America can not shut their eyes. It is the surreptitious agitation of the inferior races, those whom evolution left behind – the negro and negroid types period. This menace grows with every year. Their own problems are so different that the white races, save for the few individuals who have studied the situation, have been prevented from grasping the full import of the threat. But some times there occur events which seem almost like mysterious providential warnings, and they will indeed be doomed if they do not find sufficient wisdom to use these to put themselves upon their guard.

A superficial view is to blame the war for this state of things. [*Editor's note: Crowley is here referring to the First World War.*] Those who have gone more deeply into the question uphold the view that the danger has been latent for long, and that the war merely served to bring conditions to the verge of crisis, to put a spark to the train of powder. In any case the situation may be summed up briefly as follows.

An immense multitude of blacks and kindred races, from every corner of the Globe, took part in the greatest shock of modern times – witnessed, in other words, a mortal blow to the prestige of the white races, by destroying the legend of their solidarity; and the point of conflict was the very heart of European civilization. For whole years these blacks looked on at the life of a country which they did not know, and could not understand. They acquired, to some extent, even the habits of the Aryan; and, when they returned to their own countries, carried with them a smouldering hate, a secret and deep-seated envy.

To take a single instance. When Punjabi Sipahis talk among themselves of France, they talk of its infinite charm, and boast that when the time is ripe they will go over and take possession of those fertile plains, and live in that delightful climate. I will not make the reader's blood boil with indignation by hinting at the fouler designs implied. This is only one crude illustration of a gigantic movement which is actually in progress – a far more serious menace than the old terror of the 'Yellow Peril'.

Needless to say, the strategy of the invasion dare not yet show itself on the material plane. The 'Wise Men of the East' are very wise, and know that revolutions are not wrought by politicians, but by philosophers. Rousseau counted for much more than Robespierre, Karl Marx than Nikolai Lenin. The campaigning against the supremacy of the higher races is therefore carried on, at the present time, by subtly undermining the spiritual bastions of Europe and America.

There is a heavy export trade of sham oriental moralities; pretentious schools of bunkum, imitation of Hindu philosophy, together with a hoard of rascally 'holy men' who batten on the hysteria of sexually neurasthenic females. It is, so to speak, a gradual anaesthesia of the civilized world, a world which has already been shaken to its base spiritually and morally by the advance of scientific knowledge, and which has greedily sniffed the chloroform in sheer folly born of boredom, its curiosity accepting a mentality which it ignores or knows only by tourist orientalism of the picturesqueness of the bazaars.

But the old world can still get a grip on itself. The present moment is become favourable. Its enemies have over-played their hand. They have a bluff which makes the wise guy shake his head in sorrow. They have tried to suffocate us with the hot and somewhat foetid air of a lot of bunk about universal reconciliation; and on this fragile pedestal they have tried to set up a marionette Messiah, a *kala admi* – a n****r! And to increase its joy at our ridiculous position and our shame, have chosen one who is not only a pervert, but an emasculate imbecile.

They would hardly dare to attempt to put over so blatant and obscene a fraud; if they had not good reason for doubting whether there remained at the bottom of the hearts of the white civilised races, their

ancient courage and inherited nobility. But it is not sufficient to dismiss the intrigue with a contemptuous smile. The mischief has gone so far that the human spirit will be obliged to resent the insult with a kick. This caricature of a prophet, stuffed and stuck up against the world, a laughing stock to humanity, must be taken seriously to this extent: that he has been put by the sinister forces that pull his strings as a *ballon d'essai*. By his reception, they will judge whether it is safe to go any further.

The appeal of the inferior races is, perhaps, a taint of atavism in our blood. Those weary spirits among us who despair of life, who fear to fall from the long ladder of evolution; are always ready to listen to the siren calls of the bestial. From the sentimental Yogi to the jazz band, the soft luxurious mire attracts those degenerate types who have forgotten their manhood and their womanhood. However, there are sentinels to the fortress of the soul, and they are on the alert. The grotesque theatricalities of the renegade Annie Besant, the Barnum of the buck Messiah Krishnamurti, must serve to sharpen the will of the white race; not only to defend itself; but to sally forth once more as in the spacious days of Good Queen Bess, and reconquer our foregone prestige and mastery.

Let no mistake be made! Our very life is at stake. The black man's melody is a siren song! We must reply by acts, our reason and our right! The Krishnamurti plot, which – if men of courage and brains step forward on guard – will soon have no existence but in the history of the errors and follies of mankind, is cynical and redoubtable, most of all because it is based upon an actual spiritual fact.

The old sanctions of our race are actually outworn. The bankruptcy of religion and ethics has left our ship without a compass, and for nearly the last quarter of a century, the most intelligent of mankind in every country of the world, have been awaiting a new Teacher to supply them with new charts and point out a new Star by which they may rule their course over the dark and doubtful ocean of existence. The secret guardians of the race, the true initiates, who only appear in such times of emergency as the present; have foreseen the necessity of a new World-Teacher, and provided him. He has been formally proclaimed. He has formally announced His Law, and He is prepared to offer to the world the proofs and the justification of his mission. The con game of Besant's n****r is thus not only an insult; it is a usurpation and a fraud.

White men and women must choose between these alternatives: Will they yield, content to be the black man's slave, after having been his master? or will they stand to, and reply by an energetic spiritual reaction, which will restore the threatened equilibrium of the races?

The white champion has appeared, He who, under the aegis of the Spiritual Masters of the planet, has proclaimed the Law of Thelema, the Law of Love, comprehended and directed by Will: the Law which bids each man pursue the proper orbit of his destiny, and develop himself around his own true centre of Light, will bring back welfare to his own race, and establish Peace with Victory upon the Earth.

Ho! for his chariot wheels that whirl afar!
His hawk's eye flashing through the silver star!
Upon the heights his standard shall he plant
Free, equal, passionate, pagan, dominant,
Mystic, indomitable, self-controlled,
The red rose glowing of the cross of gold...
Yea! I will wait throughout the centuries
Of the Universal man-disease
Until that morn of his Titanic birth...
The Saviour of the Earth!

Editor's note: Recommended further reading on this theme:

Thelema, Imperialism and the 'Black Messiah': Aleister Crowley and the Conflict Between Schools of Magick 'Black' and 'White' by Dr K. R. Bolton, published in *Helios: Journal of Metaphysical & Occult Studies – Volume Two* edited by Troy Southgate (Black Front Press, London 2011)
http://blackfrontpress.co.uk/2013/10/helios-journal-of-metaphysical-occult_24.html

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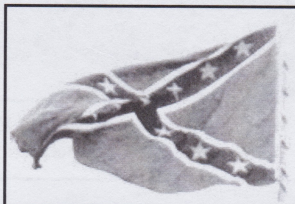

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Delusions of Democracy – Simon Sheppard lets rip at Britain's fraudulent political system

Sad to say, many people in this increasingly fractured kingdom of ours are under the delusion that we live in a democracy. This will be the underlying theme here, though I hope the reader will forgive some straying off-topic now and then; this is intended as political polemic, not an academic treatise.

What does a democracy look like? We wouldn't know, since we've never seen one. The original Greek model existed only in Athens, then a small city state, and only free adult males were classed as citizens, with voting rights. Women and slaves were automatically excluded, indeed anyone suggesting giving them a say in the affairs of state would have been cast out to the local loony colony, or whatever they did with the deranged back then.

Maybe it was Francis Galton, that man of genius and cousin of Darwin, who gave us a true demonstration of democratic principles. Galton was keen on eugenics, noting that the great surge of scientific ideas and inventions in his day came from just a tiny number of learned men. Between Darwin's time and the 1930s practically everyone favoured eugenics, even the suffragettes. What we have now of course is a highly dysgenic society, and the more useless you are the more benevolent the State is towards you.

Patriot and prophet Enoch Powell, a victim of Gresham's Law in politics: Bad politicians drive out good

Galton's discovery

In 1906 Galton attended a country fair, the West of England Fat Stock and Poultry Exhibition at Plymouth. There a stallholder had on display an ox, with a competition in which participants guessed its dressed weight. That is, the weight in meat resulting once it had been slaughtered and the various offal parts removed. Each entrant paid sixpence.

There were 800 entries, and Galton asked to be given the tickets once the correct value had been established, which was 1198lbs. The surprising outcome was that the middle-most, or median, entry was 1207lbs. To quote Galton: "It appears then, in this particular instance, that the *vox populi* is correct to within 1 per cent of the real value... This result is, I think, more creditable to the trust-worthiness of a democratic judgment than might have been expected."

The account appeared in a short article entitled 'Vox Populi' in *Nature*, 7 March 1907. It is available in full on-line. Galton's finding, contrary to his expectation that learned and expert judgement would prevail, was that the crowd *en masse* was capable of an accurate assessment. We can examine our current position in light of this. Lest there be any lingering delusion that our political system is democratic, three notable examples will be quoted.

No democracy at all

First of all, there is capital punishment. Whatever one's stance on the matter, the indubitable fact is that most approve of it for the most serious crimes. Despite a long series of opinion polls showing public favour for the policy however, we still do not have it.

Second, mass immigration has never been approved by the British public. The issue has never appeared in a party manifesto (except in uncertain undertakings to reduce it, well after the fact), so not even a tacit mandate has ever been received by any British government to import people from other countries. Yet look where we are now.

Thirdly though, and perhaps the most profound change of all, was giving women the vote. This in my view was the most egregious abuse of parliamentary power ever, because from it so many others followed. The government of the day had absolutely no mandate to do so, and in fact by 1918 when the franchise was extended to women of 30 and above, public sentiment had long-since set against the suffragette cause. I don't need reminding that this attitude, that women should play no part in the political process, is a minority view. However I say that women simply do not have the capacity, the breadth of view or objectivity, to weigh national issues in impersonal terms. When we consider democracy as an aggregate of votes, we are relying on a summation, ultimately, of instinct. Female instincts all derive from mate-selection and child-rearing, as befits their essential role as bearers and nurturers of children. These instincts are fundamentally inappropriate to national affairs.

Feminized politics

Two consequences of feminized politics can be quoted in illustration. One, hugely bloated government, which attempts to protect us from every eventuality. This satisfies the female yearning for safety, plus her desire not to be beholden to men. Evidence exists that government size, measured by expenditure, rose sharply immediately women started voting (Lott & Kenny, 'How dramatically did women's suffrage change the size and scope of government?'). Two, the election of inane politicians who "look good on telly" – Tony Blair might be the supreme example. It is said that due to the female vote it is now impossible to elect a national leader who is bald: the last such American president was Eisenhower (1953) and the last bald prime minister was Churchill (1951). As if this made any difference to the issues, or the competence of the candidate! It is comparable to the practice of some American Indian tribes, who would elect a chief solely on the length of his hair.

As Steve Moxon points out in *The Woman Racket*, women have always been able to vote at the local level. Granting national voting rights to women may have been the event which gave birth to what is now known as the "political class": a distinct population which operates in its own interest, and only incidentally, if at all, in the interests of the people they are supposed to represent.

Such a political class, acting for their own preservation and in their own interests, would prefer an impressionable, malleable electorate, which cleaves to authority and decides how to vote in the few short weeks before an election. This would leave them free the rest of the time to engage in facile, but profitable, posturing and the pursuit of private agendas. Isn't this exactly what we see?

Suffragette antics

The suffragettes, contrary to the rosy picture painted by 'Auntie Beeb' and the rest, were a tiny minority of middle-class women who lived privileged lives. They seriously proposed that they should be

entitled to vote while working-class men, whose toil sustained the comfortable lifestyles they enjoyed, should not be. Working men, they said, were "almost wholly occupied with economic issues." By this the suffragettes did not mean debates about the national economy, but the harsh reality of working six-day weeks to put food on the table for their families. Thus we have a precedent for the unconscionable arrogance of our present-day politicians. The blinkered, cosseted women of the suffragette movement, in-between burning down ministers' houses and a church, smashing hundreds of shop windows and vandalising works of art, professed to tell hard-working men what was good for them. Indeed, led by the elder Pankhurst, who returned from exile in Paris full of rabid fervour against Germany, the suffragettes spent the duration of the First World War handing out white feathers to any man not in uniform. Even boys and soldiers on leave were branded as cowards.

It is obvious to all, but rarely commented upon, how prevalent women are in left-wing, environmental and similar movements. Women are in the thick of it, if not leading the charge. Of course "the left" doesn't have a monopoly of concern for the environment, or opposition to the bullying activities of Western governments when their favourite tactic of aerial-bombing is employed against some practically defenceless second or third-world country. But they like to think they do.

Once a group of BNP members tried to join a demonstration in London against the invasion of Iraq and were driven away. The first priority of liberal bleeding-hearts is to nurture their sense of self-righteousness, to assure themselves of their singular virtue. Hence grand objectives are often adopted like 'Make poverty history,' because the grander the goal the more virtuous they feel, and that feeling is the real, unstated motivation. (Plus an unachievable goal has the advantage of there being no blame when it fails.)

To test this, try telling one of these bleeding-heart types that blacks in Africa were better off under White rule. This is rejected out of hand, because the welfare of said blacks is actually irrelevant – floating along on a cloud of moral superiority is the object, perhaps their favourite indulgence. This philosophy, that feeling is all, is of course feminine.

When we look around the nationalist scene we see a predominantly male environment. Women are conspicuous, if not by their absence, then by their rarity. Women in British nationalism are 'the fringe of a fringe.' I wish it were otherwise. The situation may be different elsewhere, and perhaps some nations' womenfolk are cut from a more masculine cloth, but that is the case in Britain. No one goes to a nationalist gathering here expecting to encounter many of the fairer sex. The BNP at one point attracted a fair number of women members, but only after the party had emasculated itself.

This makes perfect sense, from an evolutionary perspective. Nationalism is masculine, because it was men who fought to defend the tribe. Women were passive, the spoils of war (and, Darwin noted, often the cause of it).

Gigolo cops

For an interesting psychological insight we can cite cases like that of undercover policeman Mark Kennedy. As 'Mark Stone' he infiltrated an environmentalist group and later claimed that having sex with women activists was necessary to maintain his cover! Between 1987 and 2010 at least ten women were involved in "intimate, long-term relationships with undercover policemen."

Such are the lengths the British Establishment will go to disrupt political opposition. And if the State is prepared to mount such long-term undercover operations against relatively benign environmental and anti-war groups, what can nationalists expect? Given that the paymasters are obsessed with race, their activities against racial-nationalist groups will be greater by an order of magnitude at least.

More to the point, Kennedy and his undercover colleagues provide us with a formal, documented example of a general process, because it is my contention that the male is obliged to be dishonest to obtain any relationship with a female which is beneficial to him. Males quickly learn at adolescence that the straightforward approach is rarely successful.

The reader may be forgiven for thinking this only concerns juvenile fumblings on the babysitter's sofa. No, in the great evolutionary game the number of progeny we leave behind is the only score that matters. The male may feign or adopt feminine sympathies to enhance his (reproductive) success.

Then of course the most convincing liar is one who has deceived himself. Tony Blair is again the perfect example – at the time he was delivering his rhetoric, he really believed it. Perhaps it was only minutes later that he no longer did, but by then it didn't matter. The speech had been delivered, the applause received, and an admiring audience of party faithful had been warmed with idealistic fervour. Job done.

Undercover policeman Mark Kennedy infiltrated militant environmentalist groups and claimed that sex with female activists was necessary to maintain his 'cover'.

Psychopaths and traitors

We should not be surprised to find a strong contingent of psychopaths amongst our politicians. Their single-minded drive for power, being prepared to say anything to gain power or hold onto it, the back-stabbing and intrigues they engage in to win approval from power-brokers and paymasters – this is applied psychopathy. According to the *Oxford Dictionary of Psychology*, psychopathy is "a mental disorder roughly equivalent to antisocial personality disorder, but with emphasis on affective and interpersonal traits such as superficial charm, pathological lying, egocentricity, lack of remorse and callousness." Any normal, reasonable person would not only be unable, but unwilling, to compete with such individuals.

It could be argued that today's politicians are not really politicians at all, but rather the ultimate selfish pragmatists. Most MPs nowadays are former lawyers, and adept at adopting whatever view suits their role: "My client is guilty but..." and "My client is innocent" are exchanged with alacrity. To further their ambitions, many would unhesitatingly hitch their colours to a different mast if not for the opprobrium they would receive from their peers. The patriarch of the present regime is Churchill, now lauded by the media, but one can imagine with what regard he was held by his early contemporaries, because he changed allegiance multiple times. It is said that at the end of the Second World War Churchill was great but Britain was no longer so. The man now heralded as a 'great war leader' sacrificed Britain's pre-eminence for his own vainglory. What a role model!

One can only marvel at the sheer chutzpah of MP's, like those of the Labour Party at the moment, who rise in synthetic indignation at their opponents for implementing the same policies they were just a short while ago. For example, Royal Mail was sold off without impediment because the necessary legislation had been passed by the previous Labour government. The Tories put the seal on Harriet Harperson's insane "Equalities Act." Just what is the point of this elaborate charade except to keep MPs in perks, with a steady supply of "research assistants" (many imported from America) to copulate with? This is no way to run a political system.

Our politicians are adopting the traits of their mentors. Just look at the people they deem worthy of honours – such as Gerald Ronson, Jewish property speculator and fraudster, convicted in 1990 in the infamous Guinness shares scandal, who has poured millions into the "anti-racist" movement. He was made a "Commander of the British Empire." Surely this is some sort of perverse joke? Whatever it is, it's plainly at our

expense. Paul Ruddock, a financial speculator who made a fortune out of the collapse of Northern Rock, was made a Knight. Any Knight worthy of the name would be inflamed for righteous vengeance: he would charge into these amoral, profiteering low-lifes and cut them down with a swing of his mighty sword.

We may ask, who voted to ban smoking in pubs? We certainly didn't. Or before that, "anti-discrimination" legislation was passed, depriving us of our basic freedom to employ and associate with whomever we wish, instead according to government-dictated dogmas and quotas. One is required to obtain government permission to enter the hull of the *Titanic* or launch a space rocket; it is illegal to put a goldfish into a river or natural pond, or to land a catch of unsorted fish at a harbour. Lighting up in a bus shelter is an offence, and sticking two fingers up at someone can land you an £80 fine under the Public Order Act for hurting their feelings. Thousands of new laws have been created. It seems that the more "democracy," "data protection," and "freedom" are proclaimed, the less we actually have.

Truly this is a sordid parody of democracy. MP's are elected to represent us but, having conned us into voting for them, they hand the power we have entrusted to them away to a foreign power – which is High Treason. Formerly persons committing this crime were hung, drawn and quartered, so seriously was the offence regarded. These same politicians – criminals of the highest order – have repealed the death penalty for the very crime they are committing. It is practically the only law they have repealed, while the country flounders in a sea of petty regulations they have conjured up to justify their existence. Non-entities up and down the land seize upon this legislation and even extend it, treating it as a cue to throw their weight around. Expenses fiddles are the least of politicians' crimes – their betrayal of the British nation is infinitely more grave. Psychopaths and traitors: what crass, sorry excuses for human beings our politicians are!

***(left to right)* Metropolitan Police Commissioner Sir Bernard Hogan-Howe; Labour Party leader Ed Miliband; and CST founder Gerald Ronson, the convicted fraudster who funds *Searchlight*.**

Cut-price cops

Then there is the police, in their new role as henchmen of government criminality. Only a few decades ago the police refused to be drawn into political matters, but now they enforce the ruling elite's political dogma with religious fervour. Been burgled? We'll send round an amateur bobby, probably a middle-aged woman who can just make 5ft. in her boots, in a few days. Been called a name, one of the ever-increasing list of forbidden words? Don't move, half the police station will be round in full gear in just two ticks. We all know it's true. Even some police officers privately lament the present state of affairs. The older ones, who can remember how it used to be in saner times, can't wait to retire and escape from it all.

The best thing about our police force though is that they are so cheap. All it takes is one or two grand into the Police Benevolent Fund and the donors can do no wrong. Meanwhile these same "philanthropists" give many times more to the Community Security Trust to fund its highly questionable intelligence-gathering operations and their almost-army of paranoid security personnel. Having a rabbi inspect the passing-out parade at Hendon Police College is an extra bonus.

Inherently corrupt

Not just politicians, the party system itself is inherently corrupt. Congregation into parties stifles principled opposition and dissent among MPs as they slavishly obey their party whips. Chiefly though it garners votes from people who are more likely to vote for a party than a person. People often vote according to a convenient label, or how their family has traditionally voted. Now the Ukippers say "Vote Labour, get Tory; vote Tory, get Labour." UKIP may be Britain's last chance for radical reform within the constraints of the existing system, before immigrant demographics make change impossible short of economic or societal collapse.

The closest we come to true democracy is when a referendum is held. Although rare, they provide glaring examples of how the people's will is perverted. During the 1975 referendum to legitimise our entry into what was then called the Common Market, the electorate was tricked into assenting to one thing while the real agenda was another – surrendering our sovereignty to a European superstate. Or they are repeated until the desired result is achieved, which was how Irish ratification to the Lisbon Treaty was obtained in 2009.

Power is held by an unholy trinity of government, banks and the media. But in reality, government is the least of these. The banks control the money, and the media control perception, particularly perception of what is normal. It is the media that presents the far-reaching social changes of recent times as "progress." This is another widespread delusion.

What, and who, is worth talking about is defined by the media. The following is from Esther Vilar's astonishingly forthright book *The Manipulated Man*, and the reader can decide whether she overstates her case:

"Women's stupidity is so overwhelming that anyone who comes into contact with it will become, in a way, infected by it. That this is not obvious is solely because everybody has been exposed to it from birth and, as a result, has become inured to it. In previous years men either ignored it or believed it to be a typically feminine characteristic which harmed no one. But with the increase in leisure and money to spend, woman's need for entertainment has grown. Consequently, her imbecility is spreading into public life as well, reflected not just in vases, bedroom pictures, brocade curtains, cocktail parties, and Sunday sermons. The mass media have become more involved in it. Women's programs are gaining ground in radio and television. And even respectable newspapers print society gossip, crime features, and fashion news, horoscopes, and cooking recipes. And women's magazines become every day more numerous and sumptuous on the stands. Step by step, not only the private sphere of men but all of public life has become infected by this stupidity."

Free speech

An essential cornerstone of a democracy is free speech. No one can expect to reach a fair conclusion without hearing both sides of the argument. Indeed, if one side is suppressed it is a guarantee of distortion.

We certainly don't have free speech in Britain: under the Public Order Act one can be criminally prosecuted for causing "alarm or distress," regardless of the degree of provocation or the truth of what is said. In at least three cases, brought against Joe Pearce, Lady Jane Birdwood and myself, judges have confirmed that the truth of what is said is irrelevant. Treating 'what is said' as equivalent to 'what is done' and deprecating cold, hard fact in favour of sentiment are unmistakable stamps of feminization. The problem with sentiment, of course, is that it can be invalid. Specifically, feelings can be manipulated.

This is happening today on a massive scale – there is no evolutionary precedent for television and humans have no natural defence against it. Its only check is the free expression of criticism and contrary views.

In an early preface to *Animal Farm*, which the publisher rejected, Orwell wrote that "If liberty means anything at all, it means the right

to tell people what they do not want to hear." Our inability to do this is proof-positive (if any more proof were needed) that our supposed democracy is a sham.

Phone voting

Drawing inspiration from Galton then, the obvious model for a true democracy is to spread it widely, not extending the franchise, including more and more people in a practically meaningless voting process, but massively extending the issues on which we vote. My view is that voting should be restricted to native male Britons over the age of 21. There are many epicene men, plus those who have adopted feminine views, and yet further, men have strong protective instincts towards women. The combined result is that even with an all-male electorate the female voice would still be heard. But whoever is eligible to vote, the principle remains the same.

Mobile phones are now ubiquitous, and computers are routinely used to issue messages and process responses from them. Thus, registering a voter need involve nothing more than associating a phone number with him, allowing him to vote by short text message on any issue. Like any system, abuse would be possible, but minor cheating would be insignificant to the outcome and major abuse could easily be detected by computer algorithms, much as credit cards are monitored now (unusual spending patterns raise flags).

The day of voting would be preceded by broadcast debates. A random selection of voters would be chosen to debate the matter, just as juries are, and they would gather to give their views at a venue, possibly the House of Commons itself. That is, the process would be public, using a random pool of voters who engage in a televised debate. This would be infinitely superior to the bunch of braying, overpaid poltroons we currently have. Who needs these crooks and windbags called MPs? We can dispense with the lot of them!

A chairman, equivalent to the Speaker, would comment only on matters of fact and wind up the debate when nobody had anything new to say. Drawn from the general public, these debates could certainly be lively, and may even make riveting viewing. They would constitute a parliament, and of course the participants would enjoy complete freedom of speech. Perhaps it would be restored for the rest of us.

A critic might say that law-making is too complicated for ordinary people, but this would be a sophism. Laws are meant to be adhered to by everyone, and a law which is too complicated to understand is inherently unjust. People must be able to know what is legal and what is not. The volume and inordinate complexity of present legislation is the consequence of a parliament dominated by lawyers.

Exporting democracy

Finally, what does it mean when Western countries, hailing themselves as paragons of political enlightenment, seek to export this glorious system of "representative democracy" to other countries, like Iraq, Afghanistan and Libya? If it is not a true democracy at home, it will be even less of one transplanted to some foreign, arid place which hasn't even a tradition of personal freedom and individuality. In practice it is just the expansion of a self-serving coterie of politicians, servile to the manipulators, international finance and the media.

Britons suffer the worst of both worlds. We have absolute rule by an oligarchy but with the cost of a democracy. It is a capitalist system in cahoots with a bloated, imperious, soviet-style bureaucracy. The duopoly imposes its dogma with an intolerance of dissent characteristic of communism, with a controlled press and mass-monitoring of the populace with CCTV. At the same time we endure the worst aspects of capitalism – the super-rich at the top of the pile, growing ever wealthier from unrestricted international trade and imported labour.

A regime that claims to be a democracy yet relies on lies, control of information, and suppression of dissent to stay in power has no legitimacy. None at all.

Simon Sheppard, Yorkshire, England

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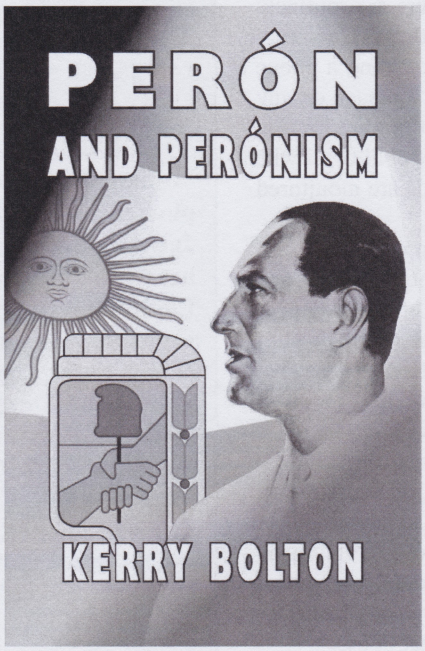
Book Review: *Peron and Peronism: The life and thoughts of Juan Peron* by Dr. Kerry Bolton

Peron and Peronism; The life and thoughts of Juan Peron, by Dr. Kerry Bolton, Black House Publishing Ltd, 2014, ISBN 13 - 978 09927 36545, 367 pages, available for £18 (hardback) or £14 (softback) from Black House Publishing Ltd., Janet Slatter, Kemp House, 152 City Road, London, EC1V 2NX or online at – www.blackhousepublishing.com

Mention Argentina to most Nationalists, let alone the general public, and it will evoke vague ideas of gauchos, corned beef, dago dictators, *Don't Cry for Me Argentina* and *Evita*, and, in Britain at least, the "Argies" of the Falklands War. A few may vaguely have heard of Evita's husband, General Juan Peron, and, still more vaguely, of Peronism. This vagueness is deservedly dispelled by this latest offering from the prolific pen, or more likely these days keyboard, of leading New Zealand Nationalist writer Dr. Kerry Bolton. Thanks to which Juan Peron can take his place in the English-speaking world as a leading Nationalist in both the theory and the practice of our Movement.



Unlike the dusky-hued mestizo and Negroid masses to its North, Argentina, like its neighbour and sadly often rival Chile, is an ethnically European nation. Its population is comprised of the descendants of Spanish and Italian settlers, with an admixture of other Europeans, including, oddly, a Welsh, and still in many cases Welsh-speaking, colony around Puerto Madryn in Patagonia. The dusky Hispanic stereotype is belied by such Argentinians as the blonde supermodel Valeria Mazza. To this day the Argentine Constitution remains perhaps the last in the World to express overt racial sentiments, stating that immigration should come from "European sources" – the "White Australia Policy" may have been crushed but a White Argentina Policy clearly lives on, though for how much longer who can say?

By the dawn of the 20th Century, Argentina, blessed with a healthy White population and abundant natural resources, was thriving, with one of the highest standards of living per head in the world. Then it all started to go wrong. Britain had invested in building up Argentine infrastructure such as railways and the country by 1914 was known as the "unofficial Dominion." Indeed on a couple of occasions in the 19th Century the country nearly became an official part of the British Empire. But Britain was forced to sell off her Argentine investments to fund the ruinous and pointless bloodbath of the First World War. After which the United States replaced Britain as the hegemonic power in Argentine affairs. The US, or the Wall Street Capitalists who own and control it, had no interest in building up Argentine industry as a rival to their own. Instead they turned the place into a vast cattle farm, run by landed oligarchs and the reactionary military officers recruited from them. Coup followed coup, and the condition of the working people in the cities, and small farmers in the countryside whose lands were devoured by the vast *estancias* of the oligarchs, steadily declined. Uncle Sam was turning Argentina into a Beef Republic to go with the Banana Republics to which she had reduced the Latin American republics further north.

It was against this background that Colonel, later General, Juan Peron rose. As Minister of Labour in yet another coup-installed military regime in 1943, Peron broke with the orthodoxy of such regimes and tried to enact radical measures of real benefit to the broad mass of Argentines. This aroused the wrath of US Ambassador Spruille Braden, who got Peron sacked in 1945, allegedly for "pro-Axis sympathies." The increasingly faltering military regime was forced to concede elections, which pitted Peron's new Justicialist Party supported by the CGT and the other Argentine trades unions against a "Democratic Union" cobbled together at US instigation from an uneasy alliance of reactionary landed oligarchs and Communists. Fighting on the slogan "*Peron o Braden*" – Peron or Braden – the Justicialists were swept to power and the first Peron Government was formed.

Peron was to run a radical nationalist and popular government, ably assisted until her untimely death in 1952 by his beautiful and talented wife Eva Duarte, until he was overthrown in 1955 at US instigation by a military coup led by the Argentine Navy. Peron escaped to exile in Madrid. The new regime promptly reversed all Peron's radical measures, joined the International Monetary Fund, and continued the ruination of their country in the interests of Wall Street, until it and its squalid successors collapsed in 1973, whereupon Peron was swept to power in the subsequent democratic elections, Sadly he died in 1974. His widow, his third wife Isabel (Peron's first wife died of cancer in 1938), tried to carry on in the face of US subversion until 1976, when she was overthrown by yet another CIA-sponsored military coup under General Videla.

His successor General Galtieri tried to stave off collapse by using the Argentine armed forces for once to fight someone other than their own people when he invaded the Falkland Islands. They proved less able at fighting wars than staging coups. The Air Force, which had generally avoided the tawdry history of such US-instigated overthrows of democratically-elected governments, firing on their own people, and similar practices clearly less approved of in Washington amongst Arabs than amongst Argentines, fought gallantly and distinguished itself against the RAF, by any standards a tough opponent. The minority of the Argentine Army committed to defending their country, notably their special forces, also fought well. But the officer corps (whose main role historically was ordering at US behest the shooting down of unarmed civilians in the streets of Buenos Aires) cowered behind a huddle of half-trained conscripts in Port Stanley and offered no serious resistance. The Navy, which overthrew Peron in 1955 amid much slaughter of unarmed civilians, showed its true colours in a real war – the only casualties it suffered were on the hapless General Belgrano, which was essentially shot in the back whilst trying ignominiously to flee the field of battle without firing a round. After which the Argentine Navy did precisely nothing to defend what Argentines believed to be overseas lands of the Argentine Republic. One wonders with hindsight if Peron might have been better to emulate Costa Rica and abolish his own armed forces, on the grounds that they were expensive and clearly useless for any purpose but imposing despotisms on their own people at the behest of the Americans!

The military collapsed discredited after their Falklands/Malvinas fiasco Argentina has seen a succession of more or less democratic, sometimes nominally Peronist, regimes, though it is questionable if any of them save perhaps the latest would have been acknowledged as such by the General himself.

This book, however, is not centrally concerned with the political history of Argentina under and after Peron – though a basic one-page timeline would this reviewer feels have been useful to the reader. It is concerned with the ideas of Peronism as an ideology, and to a lesser extent with their implementation in practice.

Here it offers a masterly overview of what is clearly revealed as a major Nationalist ideologue and thinker, one normally portrayed by the System as a mere "populist dictator" of a vaguely comic opera (literally so in the case of Andrew Lloyd-Webber's *Evita*!) Hispanic polity. Of course "populist" is what the System calls political leaders who take democracy seriously and try to give the people what they actually want, as opposed to what they are told or sold.

Dr. Bolton traces Justicialism, as Peron called the ideology of his Party and State, to the synthesis of socialism and nationalism which began to take shape in the first decade of the 20th Century in France and Italy. Some socialists, notably Georges Sorel in France, moved toward a syndicalist position, whereby the working class was to expropriate economic and political power directly, through its own institutions such as the trades unions, rather than allowing such power to be exercised in their name through a Party and the State it controlled, as Marxism, under the growing influence of the likes of Lenin, was coming to advocate. Sorel came to see merit in the ideas of

the radical French 19th Century philosopher Pierre Proudhon, whom Marx despised. He, and other socialists who thought like him, began to realise that nations were not an artificial construct of the ruling class but a living reality in the hearts of their peoples – the workers, *pace* Marx and Lenin, did have a country. As the First World War was to prove, and ironically as Lenin's successor Stalin was to realise himself in October 1941, to the salvation of his regime. In 1909 Sorel joined forces with the French Nationalist intellectual Charles Maurras and his *Action Française* movement. A related development took place in Italy, when in 1910 the Italian Socialist Party split, with the syndicalists joining Enrico Corradini in the Italian Nationalist Association. It was at the inaugural congress of that Association in 1910 that Corradini first coined the term "national socialism".

Dr Bolton ably charts the development of those ideas in relation to Argentina, via the "Nacionalistas" and the *Alianza Libertadora Nacionalista*, culminating in the immediate precursor of Justicialism, the FORJA movement of Dr Arturo Martin Juaretche, a key Peron ally who is still honoured in his own country – a university in Buenos Aires bears his name and the recent Government of Nestor Kirchner declared his birthday, 13th November, to be National Thinking Day. Juaretche, like many Nationalists in Britain, incorporated aspects of the radical anti-Communist, anti-Capitalist social doctrine developed by the Catholic Church and formulated in a series of Papal Bulls beginning with Pope Leo XIII's *Rerum Novarum* in 1891.

From all this Peron forged his own Justicialist programme, which reached its final formulation in *The National State*, written by Peron in 1972, when he could at last return home in readiness to resume power the following year. Dr Bolton gives an able exposition of this.

Peron set out to forge a Third Position, neither Capitalist nor Communist. Both of which, as Peron put it, seek to "insectify" man as a mere unit of production and consumption and which have more in common than at first appears. Indeed Peron referred to Communism as "State Capitalism" and wrote, at the height of the Cold War "the most serious mistake you can commit in studying the world today is to believe that liberal capitalism and state capitalism are irreconcilable enemies".

Peron saw that what is now neoliberal Capitalism and Marxism share a common root in the self-styled Enlightenment of the 18th Century, which as he put it "conceived man as being untied to the national spirit and the historic space. Abstract Man replaced the real man of flesh and blood". Universalist doctrines in which communities and nations were replaced by abstract collections of individuals united only by a "Social Contract", ultimately replacing the good of society with the selfish greed of the individual, collectively in the "class struggle" and now individually in Capitalism and consumerism, sprang from this poisoned root in a series of revolutions. Not only the French Jacobin and Russian Bolshevik Revolutions.

As Dr Bolton astutely points out the earlier American Revolution was also deeply imbued with this poison, and indeed sports its symbols to this day. From the Eye in the Pyramid and "*Novus Ordo Saeculorum*" (which can be translated by no coincidence as "New World Order") on dollar bills to the Statue of Liberty, which as Dr Bolton documents was built by Freemasons as a representation of the Goddess of Liberty enthroned a century earlier by their French Jacobin brethren. Incidentally as his in other works Dr Bolton provides concrete, checkable evidence in footnotes for claims like this, realising – as so many other authors of what can so easily seem (and sometimes are!) crank conspiracy theory ravings clearly do not – that extraordinary claims require extraordinary evidence.

Against this Peron proposed a revolutionary alternative, a Third Position based on four key principles: "National Community, Political Sovereignty, Economic Independence, and Social Justice".

To achieve these ends the productive forces of the economy were not to be controlled either by Capitalists or the State but by the producers, the workforce. As Peron put it "considered in its functional aspect, the company is a hierarchical community of producers, variously specialised, that have joined forces to manufacture a particular article or provide a given service…if the owners of capital were removed, the company would continue to operate without any disruption whereas it would stop and disappear if its producers were removed".

Peron believed that, through their "syndicates", the workforce should directly own and control their own workplaces, and communities run their own local affairs. Society, the nation, should be built from the bottom up, not imposed from the top down. As he wrote in *The Organised Community* "the sense of community comes from below and not from above, which should not be an order imposed by the State, but is an order imposed from the base itself. This confirms our view how these natural bodies of the community arose from the bottom up, and are free in their functions as contributing factors in the state apparatus". Similarly the land "should be owned by those who work it," not the oligarchs in their lavish *estancias*. Parasitic capitalists and landowners should be stripped of their ill-gotten gains, which should be given to their workers, farmers and ranch-hands. Thus class conflict would disappear, as there would be "no more bourgeois or proletarian, but functionally and hierarchically organised producers in their companies."

Peron argued that real freedom lay in thus empowering ordinary people to exert real control over their own lives by as far as possible running their own communities and workplaces themselves, with power devolved upward through regional and national bodies rather than downward from the State. This he contrasted with the bogus freedom of what he called "demoliberalism", in which millions of people have each an insignificant say in which clique of wealthy internationalist neoliberal Capitalists shall rule them. Rival cliques about whom they know only what mass media controlled by internationalist neoliberal Capitalists choose to tell them. All of it a sham fight conducted via media soundbites between opponents who essentially share the same core ideas and beliefs. When the Chinese Government tries to do the same thing in Hong Kong – offering the electorate a choice at the ballot box but only amongst candidates approved in advance by the Communist Party – it is denounced as a sham by the very Western politicians and aptly-named "opinion formers" who do exactly the same thing themselves, if slightly more subtly.

Peron also quoted the French socialist Julio Guesde who described the "freedom" given to Capitalism and the vast global multinational corporations into which it has evolved by "free" trade and the "free" market as "the freedom of the fox in the henhouse".

Peron in contrast offered his people real freedom and real power.

He began to deliver it too. The Syndicalist Workers' State was implemented in two pilot provinces, La Pampa and the newly constituted 18th province at Chaco, 450 miles from the capital Buenos Aires, established in 1951 as Presidente Peron Province. The idea was to roll this out successively across the remaining provinces of Argentina, but the CIA via their puppets in the Argentine military brought a stop to this by their 1955 coup. Significantly, ever since, through decades of reactionary military repression and to this day, these two provinces remained staunchly loyal to Peron and Justicialism. Their people had seen the Future, and evidently it worked. The details of what was actually done in these provinces, like those of for example the 1944 Italian Social Republic based in Salo, would clearly repay close study.

His wife Eva, in many ways his partner in building the New Argentina, performed prodigies of work through her Eva Peron Foundation to provide for the first time decent medical and social facilities for ordinary Argentine people. Free schools, children's homes, hospitals, retirement homes and hostels for battered and exploited women were built across the country. Eva Peron stressed that the State, through her and through a flow of donations to her work from millions of ordinary Argentines, was providing Social Aid, which ennobles, not charity, which degrades. At every stage local communities were encouraged to take part in setting up the new public facilities from which they would benefit, and self-help schemes based in those communities encouraged.

Sra. Peron also sought to raise Argentine women to equality with, but not sameness as, men, offering women a third way rejecting both exploitation and "feminism" and based on the family, which Justicialism saw as the basic component unit forming the bedrock of society. As Eva Peron wrote "Every day thousands of women forsake the feminine camp and begin to live like men. They work like them. They prefer, like them, the street to the home. They are resigned to being neither mothers nor wives. They substitute for men everywhere. Is this 'feminism'? I think, rather, this must be the 'masculinisation' of our sex". Women were given the vote for the first time, and Eva Peron, under her motto "only women can be the salvation of women" organised a nationwide women's organisation, the *Partido Peronista Feminino*, aimed at raising the cultural, social and health status of women. Women were encouraged to read, taught skills, and improvements in health and childcare practices disseminated.

Hardly surprisingly, as a beautiful, talented and articulate woman in her own right, who delivered real improvements in the daily lives of millions of the poorest sections of Argentine society, "Evita" became an intensely

popular figure. One therefore to be discredited by the American puppet government which seized power by force in 1955. After a massive investigation failed to turn up any evidence of corruption on her part, the generals were reduced to desecrating and mutilating her body in its tomb. Washington's tools also summarily shut down all the hospitals, old folks' homes, hostels and schools Eva's Foundation had built, in some cases pulling the plugs on the Iron Lungs keeping children with polio alive and throwing those sick children out in the street to die. Eventually they turned Argentina's biggest children's hospital into a concentration camp. Meanwhile other jackals of Wall Street insulted the memory of this great lady with a stream of unsubstantiated smears before trivialising her in an absurd "rock opera".

Apart from reorganising Argentine society internally, Peron sought to reflect his National Revolution externally, in the fields of trade and foreign policy.

Juan Peron (*far right*) with legendary fighter pilot Hans-Ulrich Rudel.

Instead of simply being a cheap source of imported commodities, mainly beef, at prices determined by "world markets" Peron sought to make Argentina as far as possible economically independent, autarkic. As he put it "We have a duty to produce, at least, what we consume". Through a policy of "import substitution industrialisation" the aim was that the country should as far as possible be economically independent and should only need to export to pay for imports of crops and goods which simply could not be produced at home. This was of course anathema to the multinational corporate champions of "free trade" and "the Market" and the "Western" Governments they finance and own, and all manner of sanctions were imposed, significantly retarding but not diverting progress toward building an Argentina free from their "free" market. Until the "defenders of democracy" turned loose their hired guns in the otherwise worthless and useless Argentine military and Navy jets strafed and bombed workers peacefully assembled in the Plaza de Mayo, killing over 300, whilst the soldiers were sent in to bring down the curtain on Argentine freedom.

Argentina was put back in its box, permitted to play a part in the Capitalist global economy only as a source of cheap commodities, its people prevented from building for themselves a self-sufficient national economy meeting their needs but forced instead to produce cash crops, beef in Argentina's case, to be bought cheap on world markets at global market prices that impoverished the producing peoples. A role into which much of Africa and Asia was to be forced likewise in the succeeding decades,

Peron had threatened their New World Order politically as well as economically. He helped create the Non-Aligned Movement of countries such as his own, India and Yugoslavia that wished to be puppets neither of the USA nor the USSR. A group that, in contrast to the First World of the USA and its client states, and the Second World of the USSR and its clients, became known as the "Third World". Dr Bolton astutely notes what American PsyOps propaganda, aided by the exploitation by global Capitalism of many of those countries as cash commodity mines, has done with this term, so that now the "Third World" is not a term associated with a desire to escape the New World Order but with corruption, poverty and squalor within it.

Peron also started moves to establish a united Latin America as a federation of equal nations, working together to counterbalance the hegemonic power of the United States in the Western Hemisphere.

Again this was not something Washington could, or would, tolerate, and so Peron had to be, and was, overthrown. The more so as he had also been keeping company with arch-unpersons such as Otto Skorzeny, Hans-Ulrich Rudel, Jean Thiriart, and Sir Oswald Mosley,

Because he posed a threat, as others had over a decade earlier, not to the American people but to the American-based global corporate capitalist system, a system as hostile to Americans as such as to any other nation as a meaningful entity

Peron was briefly to return to power in 1973 but not long enough to achieve much in terms of rebuilding his homeland. But he did leave a worthwhile legacy which Kerry Bolton performs yet another valuable service in bringing to the notice of an English-speaking readership.

Ideologically, his contribution is clearly major. His writings, drawing explicitly on the ideas of the Ancient Greeks and St Thomas Aquinas as well as more modern thinkers and writers, clearly show a mind of the first rank. Some of those writings, forty years later, are eerily prescient. In 1972 he predicted "housewives would make their purchases from their homes from television and pay by electronic systems". In his "Message to the Governments and Peoples of the World" issued from Madrid in 1972 he slated "so-called 'consumer societies'" as "actually massive wasteful social systems based on spending because spending produces profit. Production is wasted by unnecessary or superfluous goods and, among these, which should be durable, they are intentionally designed to be short-lived because the renewal is profitable." He argued that Third World countries should try to build up their own industries and economies rather than providing cheap commodities to feed "the voracity of the international monopolies". He also observed, and this is just as true forty years later, that "the basic problem of most Third World countries is the absence of genuine social justice and popular participation in the conduct of public affairs" – a problem, not confined to the Third World! "Without social justice the Third World will not be able to face the agonisingly difficult decades ahead". Nor will we.

Peron, prophetically, saw where Capitalism was going: "Man, blinded by technology, has forgotten the truths that are the foundation of his existence. And so, as the moon is reached thanks to cybernetics, new metallurgy, powerful fuel, electronics and a host of great knowledge, the oxygen you breathe is killed, the water we drink and the soil that feeds us, and permanent temperature rises without measuring environmental biological consequences. Now at the height of his folly, he could kill the sea as the last base of support." Peron spotted the danger of global warming – highlighted early in the 20th Century by scientists such as Sweden's Svante Arrhenius – decades before it became generally discussed. Also before some much lesser figures in our Movement decided to line up behind the reactionary and anti-nationalist mouthpieces of Big Mining, Big Oil and other disinterested parties to deny it is happening. Forty years ago Peron warned: "We need a new humanity mentally and physically. You cannot build a new society based on full development of the human personality in a world tainted by environmental pollution, exhausted by hunger and thirst and maddened by noise and overcrowding." It is in fact questionable how much longer we can sustain any society in such conditions.

Clearly his thoughts deserve a wider audience. But Peron's legacy was not only ideological. Although the global System was able to crush his National Revolution, as it had already crushed greater ones, he inspired many, and sometimes surprising, followers.

Peron always believed in reaching out to those who, if they but knew it, share our fight. As he put it "Often, by mutual incomprehension, nationalists and socialists faced each other, neutralising each other, duly incited by paid agitators". He called for nationalists and socialists to unite around a mutual understanding "For the revolution to be made possible, it was necessary that the nationalist groups become aware of the capitalist oppression they suffered just as the proletariat, and labour groups become aware of the historical subjugation of the Community by the bourgeois oligarchy. Then came other national revolutionary movements who knew the synthesis of nationalism and socialism, the spirit of tradition and the spirit of revolution. Denying outmoded antagonisms," these movements were able to make real progress at last.

In Europe and the Anglophone world this has remained beyond reach. Nationalists and "anti-fascists" scream abuse and scuffle on the streets, "neutralising each other". Our opponents subjectively no doubt imagine

they are fighting international Capitalism. Objectively they are acting as the goon squads and secret police of the very system they say they wish to overthrow, which is playing one group of opponents off against the other to its own gain.

Thanks to Peron, this happened far less in Latin America, and radicals of varying traditions were able often to unite against the common enemy. To the point where their actual motivations become unclear, or are obfuscated by mindless US "anti-Communist" propaganda. For example, Dr Bolton reveals that Dr. Ernesto "Che" Guevara was probably more of a Peronist than a Marxist. When he sought to use Cuban help to build a national revolution across the continent he called for a united revolutionary front including Peronists. This infuriated the Argentine Communists, who loathed Peron, and led to Guevara being made unwelcome in Cuba. When he perished in a somewhat ill-thought out attempt to start a revolution in Bolivia, Peron personally eulogised him as a Hero of the National Revolution.

A statement issued from Peron in exile in Madrid on October 24th 1967 ended, over Peron's signature: "Peronism, in accordance with the traditions of our struggle and as a national popular revolutionary movement, gives our tribute to the idealist and the revolutionary Comandante Che Guevara – Argentine guerrilla – who was killed in combat, fighting for the national revolutionary victory in Latin America." Can you smell those posters and T-shirts burning?

Peron did however draw the line at real Marxists, mostly Trotskyites, who had infiltrated and sought to hijack Peronist youth groups for their own ends., Thus he confronted the Monteneros to their faces and threw them out of the Justicialist Party, for example.

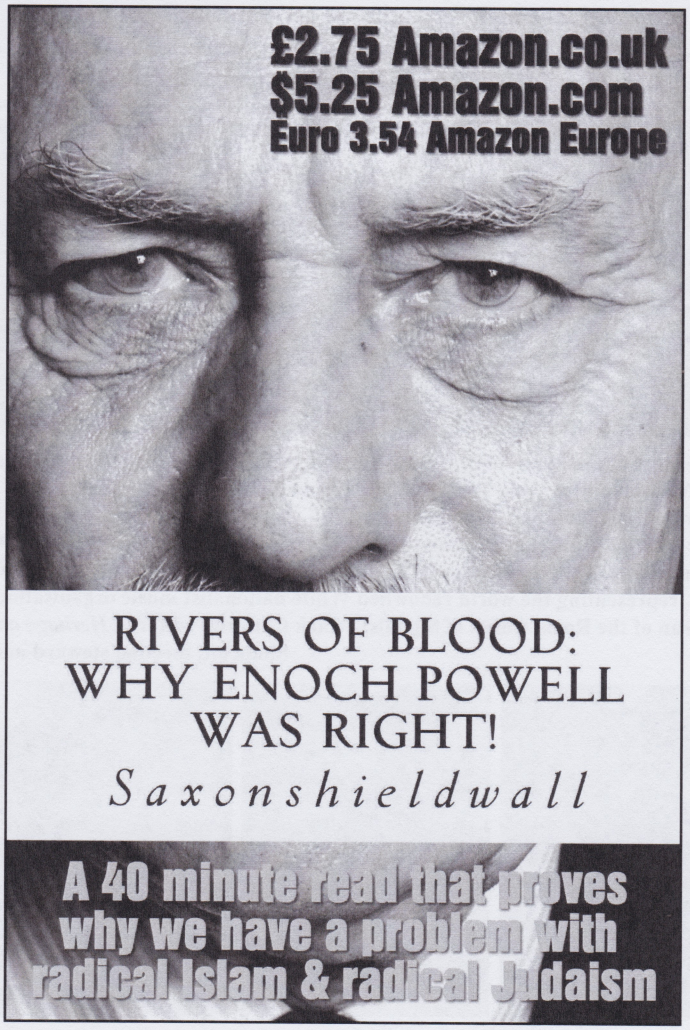
Peron also inspired, and in 1974 opened friendly relations with, Libya's Colonel Gaddafi, whose "Third Universal Theory", the *Green Book*, owed much to Peronism. A debt Gaddafi himself publicly acknowledged. The difficulty Gaddafi faced, which Peron did not, was that a national revolutionary ideology predicates the existence of a nation. Dr Bolton rightly says that the social teaching of Islam played a role in Gaddafi's ideology corresponding to the social teaching of Catholicism in Peron's. However, the former, unlike the latter, explicitly set out from the first to destroy and subsume nations into a universal, ideally global, state, the Caliphate. The result is that whilst Argentina is clearly a nation Libya visibly is not. As has been proved since the Americans toppled Gaddafi as they toppled Peron: the country has simply disintegrated into warring tribes.

The US trashing of much of the Middle East over the last decade, which surely even the most supine American can now see had nothing to do with "bringing freedom and establishing democracy", has similarly revealed the states of the region as merely lines drawn on a map, with no underlying national identities. The Turks, the Iranians and the Kurds are nations. Thanks to Islam the "Arabs", and the states into which the British and the French carved them up 90 years ago, clearly aren't. The human innate drive to organise in ethnocentric territorial communities can seemingly create no enduring entity amongst them larger than a clan or tribe. Eventually nations may be reborn amongst them, as Mustafa Kemal Ataturk caused a Turkish nation to be reborn from the ruins of the Ottoman empire. But until then national-revolutionary ideologies such as Gaddafi's version of Peronism are likely to fall on stony ground. And in Gaddafi's case did.

Perhaps more enduring was the influence of Peron's ideas on Venezuelan President Hugo Chavez, who also acknowledged his debt to the Argentinian leader. Chavez of course after being rewarded for challenging the New World Order by Washington denouncing him as a Marxist tyrant (he wasn't a Marxist and was freely elected) has now mysteriously died. But his movement fights on. Indeed in Argentina the Government of Christina Kirchner is showing signs of distinguishing itself from its "Peronist" predecessors in paying more than lip service to the ideals of their party's founder.

Like the English Distributists G.K. Chesterton and Hilaire Belloc, the patriotic pioneers of the early Labour movement across the English-speaking world such as Bob Blatchford and Billy Hughes, and radical European Nationalists such as Dr Otto Strasser and Jose Antonio Primo de Rivera, Juan Domingo Peron is clearly worthy to take his place amongst the pantheon of the acknowledged precursors and founders of modern radical racial nationalism. Kerry Bolton is to be congratulated on showing us why. Another of his excellent books well worth reading.

Reviewed by Ian Freeman, Northwich, Cheshire



John Tyndall Memorial Meeting 2014

More than 120 Nationalists from a broad range of parties and factions gathered in the old English city of Preston, Lancashire, on 11 October 2014 for the ninth annual John Tyndall Memorial Meeting. The commemoration was hosted by *Heritage and Destiny* in memory of JT, former chairman of the National Front, founder of the British National Party, and the foremost racial nationalist leader of the modern British era. This year we also remembered our loyal comrade and *H&D* Patron Robert Smith, a veteran nationalist who served in 1940s Palestine with the Parachute Regiment – he died on September 9, aged 87.

Among the organizations represented at this year's memorial were (in alphabetical order): A.K. Chesterton Trust, Blood & Honour, British Movement, British Democratic Party, British National Party, Church of the Creator, Heretical Press, National Action, National Front, New British Union, Northern Patriotic Front and Telling Films (sorry if I've missed any out). The audience ranged in age from nine months to 90, including representatives from all four of the United Kingdom's nations, travelling from across England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. One *H&D* subscriber came all the way from Maryland, USA!

The meeting was again ably chaired by former BNP West Midlands organiser Keith Axon, a three-time parliamentary candidate who was a founder member of the BNP and a friend of the Tyndall family for many years.

On the morning of the meeting, the *Lancashire Evening Post* printed a prominent article by Laura Wild under the headline 'Far right group due to hold memorial meeting in city', which is up on the *H&D* website - **www.heritageanddestiny.com**

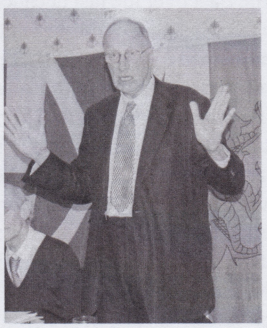
Our opening speaker was Andrew Brons, former Member of the European Parliament for Yorkshire and Humber. Andrew welcomed the broad church of nationalism represented at the Preston meeting. He acknowledged that racial nationalist parties were presently overshadowed by UKIP, but pointed out that the heavily promoted Nigel Farage was actually pro-immigration. Our various parties and movements could each contribute in different spheres – whether cultural or directly political – to the advance of a genuine nationalist alternative.

Dr Jim Lewthwaite – Lancashire and Yorkshire organiser of the British Democratic Party and former Bradford city councillor – underlined the importance of our ethnic nationalist stance. Borrowing the title of Lenin's pamphlet *What is to be Done?* – written in 1901 just before his movement split to create the Bolshevik Party, and at a time when Russia's revolutionary movement seemed likely to remain an obscure and marginal force – Jim maintained that our movement to save Britain from multiracial suicide had potential for rapid growth. Activists should now be constructing the foundations for that imminent nationalist renaissance.

Richard Edmonds – for many years John Tyndall's right-hand man in the British National Party and now a member of the National Front Directorate – acknowledged that the racial nationalist movement was presently in crisis, largely due to the implosion of the BNP, whose chairman for the past fifteen years, Nick Griffin, was now engaged in yet another bitter civil war with his former comrades. Meanwhile the colonisers of Britain are ever more arrogant in the public display of their ascendency, the recent Rotherham scandal being only the latest example.

Alex Davies of the new NS youth group National Action brought a message of resistance to that alien ascendency. Young people subjected to ever more intense multiracial brainwashing in our colleges and universities are defying the internationalist establishment's agenda. John Tyndall's political legacy lives on even in a generation that was still at primary school when he died.

Simon Sheppard of Heretical Press spoke on the nature of controversy – a topic on which he is well qualified, having been im-



Speakers at the ninth annual John Tyndall Memorial Meeting including: (*above left to right*) meeting chairman Keith Axon, a founder member of the BNP and long-serving West Midlands regional organiser; Andrew Brons, former chairman of the NF and Member of the European Parliament for Yorkshire & Humber, 2009-2014; Dr Jim Lewthwaite, Lancashire and Yorkshire organiser for the British Democratic Party, Bradford City Councillor 2004-2007; Richard Edmonds, National Front Directorate member, BNP national organiser 1986-1999; Alex Davies, main organiser for the new nationalist youth group National Action; (*below left to right*) Simon Sheppard, founder of Heretical Press and convicted thought criminal; Benny Bullman, representing the world renowned White nationalist music organisation Blood & Honour; Jez Turner, organiser of the London Forum and 14-year veteran of the Royal Corps of Signals; Mark Cotterill, editor of *Heritage and Destiny;* Peter Rushton, assistant editor of *Heritage and Destiny;* and Ken Shapcott, meeting steward and veteran Burnley nationalist.

prisoned four times for political 'crimes'. Simon explained the process by which human beings sub-consciously calculate whether risks are worth taking – though nationalists risk ostracism, dismissal and even imprisonment, these sacrifices are made in pursuit of the greatest prize, truth.

Chairman Keith Axon then announced a break, during which the audience enjoyed a generous buffet and were able to browse the many literature and merchandise stalls.

After a thirty minute lunch break, Keith resumed the meeting. The next item on the agenda was an auction of nationalist items donated by *H&D* subscribers, including historic items of nationalist literature. The second half of the event then began with a brief speech by Benny Bullman, representing the highly successful nationalist music organisation Blood & Honour, founded by Ian Stuart from nearby Poulton-le-Fylde.

(*above*) Some of the meeting speakers and organisers; (*below*) part of the record 120-strong audience at the 2014 John Tyndall Memorial Meeting.

The chairman then introduced Steve Frost – National Secretary of British Movement. As a comrade of the late Colin Jordan for many years, Steve remains an unrepentant national socialist, promoting an alternative to the twin treacheries of capitalism and communism. He gave the meeting powerful insights into the early days of John Tyndall's political activity alongside CJ, picking up the ideological baton from Arnold Leese, whose racial nationalist legacy formed the bedrock philosophy of BM, and also influenced the NF and BNP.

Jez Turner, organiser of the London Forum, gave a positive and inspirational speech. A twelve-year veteran of the Royal Corps of Signals, Jez had just returned from Hungary, where the authorities had banned a congress of European nationalists. Largely thanks to the efforts of *American Renaissance* editor Jared Taylor, a successful dinner and meeting had been held, followed by social gatherings in the historic city of Budapest. Jez reminded us of the Hungarian people's suffering at the hands of Stalinist commissars, and their abandonment by Western governments.

Chairman Keith Axon then called upon meeting organizer – and editor of *Heritage and Destiny* – Mark Cotterill to say a few words. Mark thanked everybody for attending and supporting this year's event, which despite yet another internet campaign (both on loony nationalist forums and Facebook) by a group of keyboard warriors and enemies of JT to sabotage the meeting, was still a great success and had attracted a record attendance. A collection was taken to cover the costs of the venue and organisation.

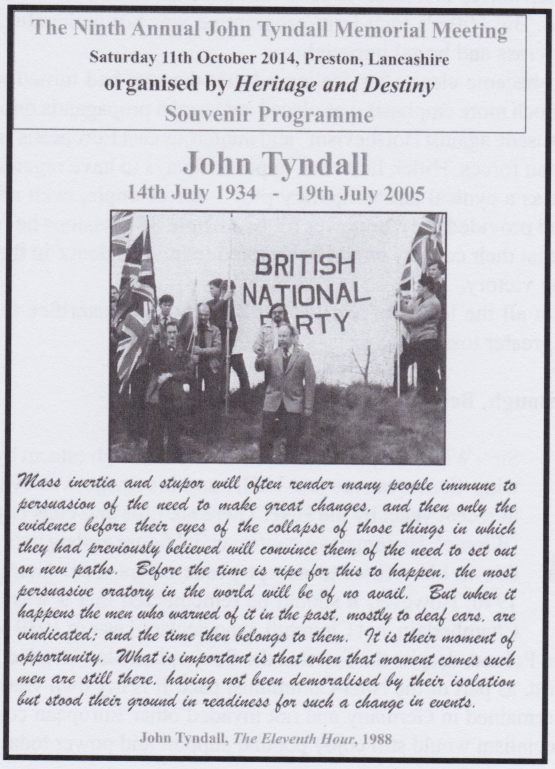
The final speaker of the day was Peter Rushton, assistant editor of *Heritage and Destiny*. Despite the collapse of the BNP and the temporary ascendency of UKIP, Peter asserted that the future belonged to radical nationalism, because our ideas are based on nature, while liberalism is anti-nature. All of the establishment parties – including UKIP – are based on some combination of social liberalism and economic liberalism, rooted in demonstrably false premises about human equality. We nationalists following in the tradition of John Tyndall assert our racially based, nature-based alternative to the establishments melting-pot dystopia.

Event steward Ken Shapcott, ably assisted by two young ladies from the audience, then drew the raffle and brought the meeting to a close, thanking Mark Cotterill, the panel of speakers, and the excellent BM Leader Guard security team who had travelled from Nottingham and Leeds. Ken also thanked all those comrades who could not attend, but who still supported the event by sending in donations to help with the organisational costs.

After the meeting a very enjoyable social was held at another city centre venue, which continued well into the morning. There were a few sore heads at the *H&D* office the following day!

So all in all, a very successful and enjoyable event. If you could not attend this year, then make sure you come to next year's - which will be the 10th anniversary; you won't be disappointed.

*Editor's note: The four-page programme (*see below*) from this year's John Tyndall Memorial Meeting is available for £5.00 or $10.00 (including p&p) from Heritage and Destiny, 40 Birkett Drive, Preston, PR2 6HE. Programmes are also still available from the 2011, 2012, 2013 meetings for the same price.*



The Ninth Annual John Tyndall Memorial Meeting

Saturday 11th October 2014, Preston, Lancashire

organised by *Heritage and Destiny*

Souvenir Programme

John Tyndall

14th July 1934 - 19th July 2005

Mass inertia and stupor will often render many people immune to persuasion of the need to make great changes, and then only the evidence before their eyes of the collapse of those things in which they had previously believed will convince them of the need to set out on new paths. Before the time is ripe for this to happen, the most persuasive oratory in the world will be of no avail. But when it happens the men who warned of it in the past, mostly to deaf ears, are vindicated; and the time then belongs to them. It is their moment of opportunity. What is important is that when that moment comes such men are still there, having not been demoralised by their isolation but stood their ground in readiness for such a change in events.

John Tyndall, *The Eleventh Hour*, 1988

Letters From Readers

Sir – Referring to the barbaric execution of US journalist James Foley, Foreign Secretary Philip Hammond asserts that if, as suspected, the executioner turns out to be British, the act would amount to "an utter betrayal of everything British people stand for."

This statement is a contradiction in terms. If the executioner and his associates are regarded as 'British', then it follows that not everyone who today holds British citizenship is opposed to the butchery of Foley or, for that matter, to the murder of Drummer Lee Rigby, despite the honeyed words of some imams and Muslim apologists. There are undoubtedly many more supporters of Foley's and Rigby's murderers living here than we may think.

Doubtless, I will be accused of indulging in mere semantics. However, it is our politicians, business tycoons, employers and those wishing to "rub our noses in diversity" who permit, nay, encourage, hordes of immigrants to come here, and then persuade them and their dependants to apply for British citizenship. Moreover, it is the same connivers and wheeler-dealers that ignore the danger these 'Britons' pose to us all, who are largely responsible for the tragic events we have witnessed in recent months.

Those who are paid to represent our interests have indeed betrayed the long-suffering British people.

Yours sincerely,

Ronald G W Rickcord, Newport Pagnell, Buckinghamshire

Dear Editor – It is commonplace at our end of politics to refer to the World Wars of the 20th century as "brothers wars" and to deplore the colossal and tragic loss of white life as a racial catastrophe. This is undoubtedly true, but I wonder if the racial catastrophe which was World War 2 did not avert an even greater one had Hitler been allowed to continue with his ambitions? It was his intention that entire nationalities numbering many millions of perfectly good, white, Christian Europeans – Poles, Czechs, Slovenes, Lithuanians, Latvians, Estonians, Russians, Belorussians and Ukrainians – should be exterminated, enslaved, deported or, if they were lucky enough to be sufficiently Nordic, Germanised and absorbed losing their countries and nationalities in the process. Even the other Germanic peoples of continental Europe were to suffer the last of these processes through their enrolment in Hitler's "Greater Germanic Reich of the German Nation".

There is much in Hitler's record which we can admire, not least the creation of a folkish state, the Nuremberg laws outlawing miscegenation, the liberation of the Jews from their oppressive wealth and influence. I doubt if many of us would have an issue with a German nationalist programme to recover territories lost after 1918 or the annexation of Austria and the Sudetenland. But Hitler's long term programme was not nationalist, but a particularly crass and brutal imperialism.

When it became clear after Stalingrad that the war had turned against Germany, much more emphasis was placed in German propaganda on a "pan-European crusade against Bolshevism" and numerous east Europeans enlisted in the German forces. Hitler, however, appears always to have regarded this recruitment as a cynical and temporary ploy – for example, even after the Latvians had provided the manpower for two whole SS divisions he refused to confirm that their country would be restored to independence in the event of a German victory.

Were not all the losses of World War 2 an essential sacrifice to avoid these even greater losses?

Yours truly,

J.R. Bell, Slough, Berkshire

Sir – Winston Spencer Churchill is held in high esteem by right-wing Conservatives and UKIP, and his image was even used in recent years by the BNP. There are pros and cons regarding 'Winnie'. He remains a controversial figure among nationalists due to his refusal to accept peace offers from Germany in 1940. However, it should be remembered that it was Neville Chamberlain, not Churchill, who declared war in 1939 over the guarantee to Poland, despite the fact that the Soviets had also invaded Poland from the East, as part of the Nazi-Communist pact. It is my own view that if Hitler had remained in Germany and not invaded other European countries, National Socialism would still enjoy popular support and power today.

Churchill's life is in many ways one of contrast and contradictions. In 1937, he actually praised Hitler and Mussolini as the only men who could rule and rebuild Germany and Italy, in order to secure Peace in Europe. However, soon afterwards he came under pressure from the shadowy Jewish Focus group who offered to bail him out of financial difficulties. Churchill had earlier recognised the danger and threat from "Jewish Bolshevism" (see his article in the *Illustrated Sunday Herald*, 8th February, 1920). During the war in 1943, he released Sir Oswald Mosley from internment which provoked mass protests by the Communist Party. At the post-war General Election of 1945, Churchill was defeated by the Labour Party, whom he had accused of being pro-Soviet. When Mosley formed the post-fascist Union Movement in 1948, he discouraged his speakers from openly attacking Churchill, as the former Prime Minister was now anti-Communist and pro-United Europe. Mosley commented at the time: "Whether we like it or not, the name of Churchill is sweet perfume among the British people, while mine is dirt."

In recent years, Churchill has been criticized by the Liberal-Left for his 'racist' views for instance: "the Aryan stock is bound to triumph...I hate Indians. They are a barbarous race." He wrote of his "irritation that Kaffirs should be able to fire on the white man", and he supported the fact that "a higher grade race" had taken possession of Africa, Asia, Australia and America from the coloured races. As Colonial Secretary he offered the Holy Land to both the Jews and Arabs, although he appears to have shown contempt for both Semitic peoples. He regarded the Arabs as "barbarous hordes", and he was appalled "that Jews take it for granted" that they could drive out the original Palestinians, "to serve their convenience". He also advocated a eugenics programme to sterilize the "feeble minded".

After the General Election of 1951, Churchill again became Prime Minister. He attempted in vain to persuade the cabinet to stop West Indian immigration, "Keep England White" was a good slogan, he told the cabinet in 1955. Similarly in 1978, Margaret Thatcher went on television to state that British people were "really rather afraid of being swamped by those of another culture" and promised to get tough, but again nothing was actually done to stop immigration, and now the white people of these islands will become a minority in our own homeland... unless we can win.

Yours sincerely,

Robert Smith, Chichester, Sussex, England

Sir – Motivated by pure curiosity a group of us recently attended the British Film Institute's showing of a film, entitled, *Night Will Fall*, which was produced at the end of the Second World War and made by renowned film-director, Alfred Hitchcock together with Sidney Bernstein (of Granada TV fame), and which had been kept under wraps for the last seventy years and withheld from public viewing by order of the State.

Hitchcock's film is a factual record on camera of what the British Army discovered when in April 1945 it entered the Bergen-Belsen concentration camp located in northern Germany. The film shows thousands of emaciated corpses, strewn everywhere; the scenes that have made the name, Bergen-Belsen (or just Belsen) notorious as a place of horror and death.

But *Night Will Fall* shows a great deal more: One sees German officers, carrying a white flag, arriving at the British lines; they inform the British that the deadly disease typhus is raging out of control in the over-crowded camp; and they request that the British take over the administration of the camp; which the British agree to. One sees the dreadful scenes of squalor and death; but one also sees large numbers (twenty thousand, we are informed) of healthy prisoners cheering the British troops as they enter and take over the camp.

The film records British and German officials, speaking directly to camera, acknowledging that the deaths in the camp were caused by an outbreak of typhus and dysentery, which the Germans were quite unable to control. The film also shows large numbers of Jewish inmates expressing their joy at seeing the British troops enter the camp ("like angels from Heaven"), followed immediately by their fervent wish to be transported to Palestine/Israel.

So, what were the "political considerations" (quoting the British Film Institute) which have prevented for seventy years the film from being released for public showing...till now? It can only be that the factual explanation for the scenes at Bergen-Belsen – mass-death caused by typhus and dysentery – did not accord with the needs of the Allies' propaganda department...to fabricate the legend of the "Holocaust".

When you think about the Second World War, it may be that the most significant event in the whole war, was the declaration of war against Germany which Chaim Weizmann in his capacity as leader of World Jewry made in September 1939, a few days after Chamberlain and the French. Weizmann's declaration of war automatically made enemy aliens of all those Jews living in the German sphere of power. Hence the incarceration into the camps.

Arnold Leese's book, *The Jewish War*, is required reading here.

Yours sincerely,

Richard Edmonds, Croydon, Surrey

Sir – If the founding fathers of the USA knew a republic would work for only a short time and built no safeguards into the system to at least put a lid on the corruption they knew would eventually ensue, why did they approve a system that would give us the screw? I think George Washington should have accepted the kingship offered him. A benevolent monarchy backed up by a schooled cadre of statesmen and advisors (who go to an academy to learn how to govern) as envisioned somewhat in Plato's *The Republic* (a most impressive book) would have been much better. When the shadow of a republic we once had devolved into a democracy, under the completely rotten President Wilson (Federal Reserve System adoption, income tax enactment, elimination of representative government, World War I entry connivery) things really rapidly turned to non-stop rot. It blows the mind that lobbying could ever be considered OK.

Best regards,

Sidney Secular, Silver Spring, Maryland

Sir – It seems the cops in New York have a special squad of men who run around the city with vans equipped with special instructions to measure any nuclear emission. So somebody with lots of authority in New York seems to fear a nuclear explosion being detonated by some Islamic terrorist group. They would not go to all that expense if they did not, eh?

Obviously New York must be seen as a special target for an Islamic suicide squad. First of all it has millions of Jews living in it: it is said that there were more Jews in New York than in all of Israel.

New York City actually sits on a rather thin crust – below the city there are massive caverns. Might a nuclear explosion fracture the crust above these giant caverns? If so, would New York City drop down into the caverns? Would that whole great city disappear off the surface of the earth? Millions would die, both Jews and non-Jews.

In the light of this prospect, don't you think the U.S. should bring pressure to bear on the pro-Israel lobby, demanding that they should engage in serious conversations. The Jews have a state away out in Birobidzhan – it was given them by Stalin as an autonomous state. Looking at it on maps it seems to be about three times the size of Israel, and has a border with China. So why not close Israel down, and move its inhabitants to New Israel out on the Russian-Chinese border.

The Western nations and the Arab-Islamic billionaires could contribute to a sum of cash that would enable New Israel to be set up. It's better than a nuclear war, isn't it? If the cash invested in Israel in the Middle East had been invested in Birobidzhan, it would be a perfectly functioning Jewish homeland today.

Yours faithfully,

Harry Mullin, Glasgow, Scotland

Editor's note: For further information about Birobidzhan, visit www.jewishrepublic.com

Sir – It is tragic what has happened in Iraq but it is a regional, intractable problem that should be dealt with by the regional powers whom it principally concerns. The immediate problem of the Christians / refugees, etc, and the necessity of humanitarian aid being resolved for the time being. The problem involves Kurdish Nationalism, disputes between rival factions/sects of Islam and even the wider Arab / Israeli conflict.

Iran fought a long hard war with Iraq and should be allowed to deal with ISIS with which it has a national interest in keeping them from taking over and preserving holy sites and the Shias in Iraq. We should not be allying ourselves with a country like Saudi Arabia who also regularly cut heads off in the streets and who are enemies of Syria and Iran. Syria is a sovereign country and an attack on it is a violation of that sovereignty. The attack on ISIS there is being used as a pretext by Washington for regime change. The Assad government has not been consulted and the so-called moderate rebel Muslims are allies of ISIS.

It is a hundred years since the start of World War One and it was a war to end all wars and to make the world 'Safe for democracy.' It started because of the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand and the result we all know. Attacking Syria could have similar results as Glyn acknowledges: "We are going into a situation where we know we will be there for several years..... there is no certainty about the outcome." All the more reason to stay out.

These conflicts over there have not made the streets safer over here but on the contrary the situation is being made worse and more and more are being radicalised. Our fight is over here not over there. We have had Muslim riots in the North of England, we have had the beheading of Lee Rigby, we have had the 7/7 bombing, we have had Rotherham child abuse, calls for Sharia Law and halal meat being served in fast food chains, and we are not given a choice of halal or not. We nowadays have Jihadis going from Britain to fight in these Muslim conflicts.

Brigadier General Smedley Butler was America's most decorated soldier who wrote 'War is a racket'. It was he who advocated an amendment to the American Constitution. He proposed an Amendment For Peace that called for American soldiers to defend the United States and the Panama Canal and to be stationed there. The US Navy to be prohibited from sailing more than 500 miles from the coast, and the Air Force from flying 750 miles from the coast. This is what he deemed these services were for – to defend American homes and Liberty for which these proposals were adequate. We should adopt a similar proposal. No to foreign wars that are not in the British Interests.

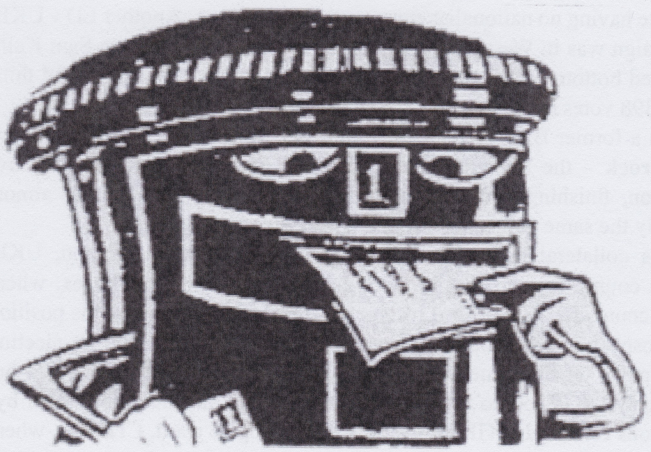
Yours sincerely

Milton Ellis, Newtown, Wales

Sir – The local *Brighton Argus* recently printed a letter about the homo order enforced by the Green Party leadership of Brighton Council. Homosexuals require the last word on 'rights' to live their lives, thus ensuring that no options to create a just order will exist. Opinion formers and the police are manipulated to further this agenda. We can adapt the questions of U.S. author Tom Chittum in his 1996 book *Civil War II: The Coming Breakup of America*. Who enforces order in this West Sussex coastal strip west of Brighton, when in the eyes of authority some claimants count as nothing?

Yours sincerely,

Jamie Begg, Worthing, Sussex



Movement News Update

Since our last issue there have been three parliamentary by-elections, two of them caused by defections of Conservative MPs to UKIP. Due to the internal chaos of our movement, none of the British nationalist parties contested the first two of these by-elections, though there have been a few nationalist campaigns at local level this autumn.

The saddest missed opportunity was in **Heywood & Middleton**, a constituency which forms part of Rochdale – one of several northern towns where nationalists have for years campaigned against the sexual abuse of local children by ethnic minorities. This issue has at long last become a nationwide scandal, and the National Front has an active local branch and a credible potential candidate – Peter Greenwood, who had polled 7% for the BNP in this same constituency four years ago. Yet there was no NF candidate at the Heywood & Middleton by-election on October 9th (which followed the sudden death of the area's Labour MP). This was due to the continuing inability of the majority faction in the NF to register with the Electoral Commission – the party's official registration is still controlled by a rival faction under chairman Ian Edward, whose forces are based in London and the South East.

UKIP was therefore the only even semi-nationalist challenger – and they gave Labour a real shock, finishing runners-up with 38.7%, having polled only 2.6% (well behind Mr Greenwood) at the general election in 2010.

On the same day UKIP won perhaps the most significant victory in its history when Douglas Carswell (who had defected from the Conservatives) retained his **Clacton** seat under UKIP's colours and became the party's first elected MP. Again there was no nationalist challenger, despite the BNP having come close to saving their deposit here in 2010.

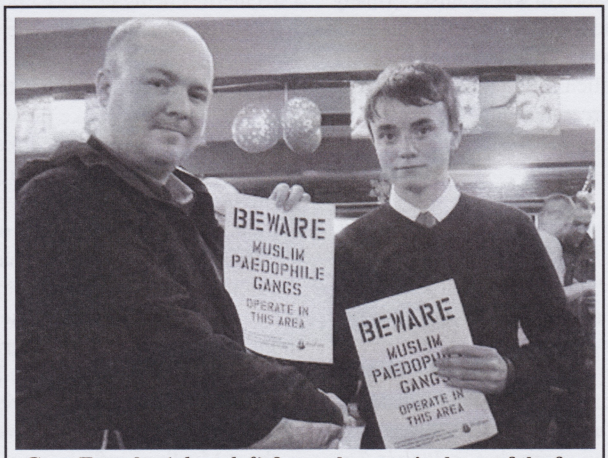
UKIP will aim to build on this momentum following a second defection from the Tories. Mark Reckless has resigned as Conservative MP for **Rochester & Strood** and will fight the ensuing by-election on November 22nd as UKIP candidate. No BNP challenge would have been expected here in any case, even had their party been in better shape, but the by-election posed a challenge to Britain First and the English Democrats, for whom this is one of their few relatively strong areas nationwide.

At local level UKIP's progress has enjoyed a definite Clacton boost but remains patchy: gaining council seats in Folkestone Harvey Central ward, **Shepway** on September 4th; Westoe ward, **South Tyneside** on October 2nd; and Sheppey Central ward, **Swale** on October 16th; but failing even to contest Quarry & Risinghurst ward, **Oxford** (where there had been a high profile paedophile 'grooming' scandal) on September 18th. In the latter case the English Democrats finished bottom of the poll with 2.3% despite having no nationalist/eurosceptic competition. Another ED v UKIP campaign was in Westfield ward, **York** on October 16th when Sam Kelly finished bottom of the poll with only 5 votes (0.2%). UKIP finished third with 398 votes (13.2%).

In a former BNP target area – Thurrock West & South Stifford ward, **Thurrock** – the UKIP bandwagon stalled in another October 16th by-election, finishing a distant second behind Labour and polling almost exactly the same percentage as in the May elections.

As collateral damage from the Douglas Carswell defection, UKIP lost a county council seat in the Brightlingsea division of **Essex**, where local councillor Roger Lord resigned in protest at having lost his position as prospective parliamentary candidate. The county council by-election took place on the same day as the Clacton contest – October 9th – but strangely UKIP lost to the Tories. On the same day two more local by-elections followed UKIP resignations: in Southgate ward, **Crawley**, where Labour won due to the Tory-UKIP split; and bizarrely in West Heath ward, **Rushmoor**, where UKIP councillor Malcolm Smith was forced to resign after an arson conviction for setting fire to his wife's clothes in a domestic dispute, yet his UKIP successor won the by-election!

Also on October 9th there was a sighting of one of Britain's rarest species: a BNP election candidate. Even more remarkably, the candidate in question was Jack Renshaw, who had been expelled from the party (due to his opposition to the new leadership cabal) before polling day. Mr Renshaw is a student at Manchester University, but has a home address in **Blackpool**, where there is a longstanding BNP branch, so qualified to stand in the Waterloo ward by-election. Ten days before the by-election, young Mr Renshaw almost came to blows with national officials of his own party when BNP rebels confronted supporters of new party chairman Adam Walker at a meeting in Salford. Inevitably the BNP was completely overshadowed by UKIP in the by-election, and Mr Renshaw polled only 17 votes (1.4%). Sadly things are likely to get much worse for Blackpool BNP early next year, as the entire movement will suffer from the alleged crimes of two former party activists in the town. For legal reasons we cannot yet give full details of this appalling scandal.



Gary Tumulty (*above left*) formerly organised one of the few active Griffinite branches – Manchester & Salford BNP – but is now loyal to the new party leadership. This has aggravated a confrontation with one of the party's rising stars – Jack Renshaw (*above right*) who is studying in Manchester and opposes the new leadership. Will Renshaw defect to Griffin's new party or to the British Democratic Party?

The Salford stand-off on September 30th featured (in the Walker-Jefferson corner) local organiser Gary Tumulty and IT 'expert' Chris Barnett. Opposing them in the Griffin corner (though with varying degrees of personal loyalty to the ex-chairman) were former regional organiser Mike Whitby, former Manchester pub landlord Derek Adams, and Jack Renshaw, backed by two dozen fellow rebels from around the North West.

All told a pathetic end for John Tyndall's old party which once shook Britain's establishment, but at whose antics the treacherous political and media elite now shake with mocking laughter.

Yet in one sense it was appropriate that these events took place in Manchester and Salford, since it was here that Nick Griffin sowed the seeds of his own (and his party's) destruction. It was in Manchester that Nick Griffin (accompanied by his once regular sidekick Simon Darby, who now does a good impersonation of T.S. Eliot's Macavity) began an utterly ruinous and unnecessary legal action in April 2008 against several of his former officials who had been expelled four months earlier.

At the time Griffin and Darby confidently asserted that the case was sure to go their way and that if their opponents (former comrades of course!) failed to surrender they would be crushed, financially ruined and lose their homes. Darby asserted: *We have got everything we asked for.... I believe such moves will be seen as having been crucial for the continuing growth, discipline and structure of our movement.*

In a personal letter to the defendants on July 8th 2008, Griffin even suggested that despite facing certain legal defeat, they were being exploited by their barrister Adrian Davies for unscrupulous political motives:
My informed opinion is that you and your colleagues will lose the case, but that Mr. Davies does not mind this in the slightest because his avowed aim is to try and bleed the BNP financially. He knows that the looming problem of negative equity for many home-owners is sufficiently large that, while the end result is likely to be your collective bankruptcy and loss of several homes, we will be unable to recover any significant part of our costs.

The BNP leadership and its apologists kept up this bullying confidence even when they lost the early stages of the case: in fact they persisted with a range of costly delaying tactics even when the entire affair had ended in victory for Mr Davies's clients and unquestionable total defeat for Griffin and Darby.

As I wrote more than six years ago in this column (see *H&D* 32):
I was in court to witness the BNP throw money away in the pointless pursuit of this factional vendetta.

In December 2010 the BNP leadership threw in the towel, but typically sought to wriggle out of paying the costs. On 21st December 2010 they

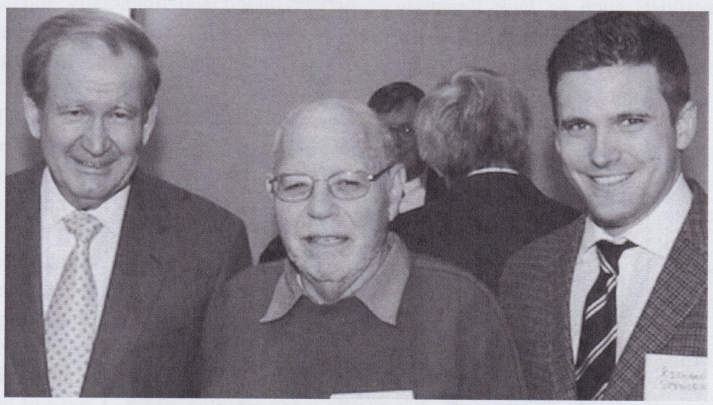
lost this argument as well: Griffin and Darby were ordered to pay all of their opponents' costs. An initial £45,000 was ordered to be paid by 18th January 2011. In November 2011 they lost their final appeal, and as we reported that week on the *H&D* website:

They (and their trusting donors) must now pay the price of that folly – and it will be a very high price.

Even as arguments proceeded over costs, Griffinite apologists crowed on internet forums that the costs bill would never be paid. On January 2nd 2014 Griffin was declared bankrupt at Welshpool County Court after failing to pay his own lawyers' bills. The timer was now ticking on a political bomb that was to terminate Griffin's BNP leadership six months later.

We now learn from the ex-chairman himself that the costs of his own foolhardy legal action are the root cause of the damaging split with his former allies Jefferson and Walker. In a letter to Walker which Griffin published to party members at the end of September, he writes:

It is now over two months since I told you about the huge potential threat to the security and indeed survival of the BNP. This is the result of Clive Jefferson's refusal to respond either to me, or to the Trustee in my bankruptcy, over the party legal debts (some genuine, some in my opinion inflated and contestable) that led to me being declared bankrupt. There is no way of getting away from the fact that I was bankrupted over BNP legal bills. As a result, on the wording of the Constitution and basic bankruptcy law, the trustee now 'owns' my right to an indemnity from party central funds for such bills.



Two generations of racially conscious American conservatism: (*left to right*) former presidential candidate Pat Buchanan, philosopher and historian Prof. Paul Gottfried, and Richard Spencer of the National Policy Institute. Spencer was among the organisers of a major nationalist conference scheduled for Budapest in early October, which was banned by the Hungarian Government.

In short, Nick Griffin now admits that *H&D* has been telling the truth about these disastrous legal actions for more than six years. During those six years, Nick Griffin shamelessly lied to his members, while we were threatened by his online stooges.

The enfeebled state of British nationalism is emphasised by the continuing advance of Marine Le Pen's French National Front. At the end of September the FN won two seats in the French Senate for the first time ever. These senators are elected indirectly by so-called *grands électeurs* – a college of MPs and councillors from various levels of local government. The FN's Senate breakthrough is a further sign of its development from an intermittently successful protest party into a serious challenger for power.

The NPD – Germany's main nationalist party – celebrated its first European election victory earlier this year, but suffered defeats at two important elections in September. In addition to the federal parliament – the *Bundestag* – Germany has regional parliaments in each of its component states, or *Länder*. At the European election German courts had removed the usual "threshold" requirement, allowing the NPD to gain an MEP with only 1% of the nationwide vote. However thresholds remain in place for state elections, so the NPD required at least 5% to win seats in the *Landtag* of Thuringia or Saxony, two former East German states where elections were held in September.

In Saxony the NPD had won eight seats at the 2009 elections, polling 5.6%, but this year slipped to 4.95% – just below the threshold and therefore losing their *Landtag* seats. Next door in Thuringia the NPD had been hoping to win seats for the first time, but their vote fell from 4.3% to 3.7%. The main reason for the NPD's failure was the rise of a new party *Alternative für Deutschland* (Alternative for Germany), which is a more liberal German version of UKIP. AFD won seats in both Thuringia and Saxony. Meanwhile the liberal Free Democrats (FDP), traditionally the kingmaker in German (previously West German) politics, was wiped out in both elections, leaving its future as a major political force in doubt.

Elsewhere in Europe "democratic" governments continue to persecute nationalists. Criminal proceedings continue in Greece against Golden Dawn, the national socialist party who won 18 seats at the 2012 Greek general election and three European parliamentary seats earlier this year. Party leader Nikolaos Michaloliakos and several colleagues remain in jail awaiting trial, but opinion polls suggest that Golden Dawn would still poll around 10% at a general election (which could come as early as next spring, even before their leaders come to trial). I shall be speaking at a demonstration at the Greek Embassy in support of Golden Dawn's persecuted leaders on November 29th.

The latest example of criminalising nationalism was in Budapest, where several European and American groups had tried to organise what promised to be a very high level and informative conference. Scheduled speakers included Jared Taylor of American Renaissance; the Russian philosopher and writer Alexander Dugin; his fellow philosopher and former Croatian diplomat Tomislav Sunic; Manuel Ochsenreiter, editor of the German nationalist news magazine *Zuerst*; John Morgan of the innovative publishing house Arktos; Markus Willinger, the young pioneer of identitarianism whose new book will soon be reviewed in *H&D*; Nice-based identitarian leader Philippe Vardon; and Richard Spencer of the National Policy Institute, the main organiser of the event and one of the most articulate voices of American paleo-conservatism.

Sadly the Hungarian government acted to ban the conference, even threatening to deport any participants who arrived in Budapest. Among the factors behind this authoritarian crushing of debate was a continuing official investigation of the Hungarian nationalist party Jobbik, one of whose MEPs is now accused of being a Russian agent! The allegation is that Russia's President Putin has funnelled cash to Jobbik and some other European nationalist groups as part of a renewed Cold War with the Western political establishment.

One week after the Budapest Congress, Hungary's local elections confirmed the country's drift towards an authoritarian politics dominated by the ruling conservative Fidesz Party, who easily won the Budapest mayoral election. Jobbik however confirmed their position as the main challenge to Fidesz, finishing second in all but one of Hungary's nineteen counties. Jobbik won control of fourteen towns and villages – most significantly in Ozd, a northern industrial town close to the Slovak border where voters backed Jobbik's radical anti-crime campaigns. Jobbik had explicitly warned the local gypsy population:

We think there are two ways to solve the Gypsy question...The first one is based on peaceful consent, the second on radical exclusion. Our party wishes to offer one last chance to the destructive minority that lives here, so first it will consider peaceful consent. If that agreement fails, then and only then the radical solution can follow.

Jobbik's victorious mayoral candidate David Janiczak won a clear mandate in Ozd to deal with gypsy criminality.

Back in the UK, nationalist parties similarly speak for a large section of public opinion, but are further than ever from electoral success. Former Griffin ally Paul Golding, now leading the Islam-obsessed Britain First organisation, appeared at Basildon Magistrates' Court in September and was committed for trial on charges of harassment and wearing an illegal political uniform. His trial is scheduled to begin on January 5th next year. Britain First's deputy leader Jayda Fransen will contest the Rochester & Strood parliamentary by-election on November 22nd.

Peter Rushton, Manchester, England

Editor's note: An updated DVD from the 2013-2014 demonstrations in Bad Nenndorf, mentioned in H&D 61, is now available containing speeches by Peter Rushton, Richard Edmonds and (from 2013) Lady Michèle Renouf. For details email: dvdorders@tellingfilms.co.uk

Nick Griffin Expelled From BNP!

Ex-chairman plans new breakaway party

Just two months after being ousted as British National Party chairman – and four months after losing his seat in the European Parliament – Nick Griffin was expelled from the BNP on October 1. He immediately called on his remaining factional supporters to join him in a new party, though it is not clear whether this will participate in elections or act as some form of nationalist movement outside the ballot box process.

The split in the party following Walker's removal of ex-chairman Nick Griffin (see *H&D* 62) had escalated after Griffin leaked several internal party documents, describing the BNP as a party in crisis and on the verge of extinction. Numerous young party activists such as Jack Renshaw and Kevin Layzell are not really Griffin supporters, but have joined the ex-chairman in opposing the new leadership clique, dominated by party treasurer Clive Jefferson and his fellow Cumbrians. The brains behind the Jefferson-Walker *camarilla* is Patrick Harrington – Griffin's former ally, turned enemy, turned ally, now turned enemy again!

Griffin lost the support of this treacherous faction once it became obvious that he had been defeated in the European Parliamentary election. For as long as Griffin remained an MEP he had status, earning power and control of patronage. In purely financial terms this seemed to outweigh his faults, the most serious of which was a crazed paranoia which cost the party most of its best activists and officials, and eventually accrued enormous debts including unpaid legal bills.

At the start of 2014 – as nemesis approached – Griffin desperately hoped for something to turn up: an Islamic terrorist attack in Britain, a scandal crippling UKIP, anything at all that might rescue his electoral prospects. On January 2 he was bankrupted (for the second time) at Welshpool County Court for non-payment of his own solicitors. Other legal costs (mainly relating to the long-running action he had brought in 2008 against former BNP officials) ran well into six figures. (See *Movement News* on pages 22-23)

Patrick Harrington (*right*) is the brains behind the new BNP regime headed by Adam Walker (*left*): on October 1st they expelled Nick Griffin from the party.

Meanwhile he was increasingly worried by the behaviour of his formerly trusted cronies. On the assumption that he would lose his ticket on the Brussels gravy train, the Griffin/BNP payroll would have to be slashed. This problem was especially serious because Griffin had come to rely on buying loyalty: unlike previous nationalist leaders such as A.K. Chesterton, John Tyndall or Andrew Fountaine, Griffin had no circle of personal allies motivated by respect and shared ideology. His senior factional lieutenants were mostly mercenaries. So which ones could he afford to cull, and which should he retain?

In the end this decision was taken out of his hands. Patrick Harrington is a veteran of devious machine politics. In 1983 he had turned against his early NF mentor Martin Webster, and joined a faction of mostly young activists (including Cambridge graduate Nick Griffin) in seizing control of the National Front. Harrington stayed with Griffin in the next NF split in 1986, joining the radical 'Official' NF faction, sometimes known as the 'cadres' or 'political soldiers'. In September 1988 Harrington accompanied Griffin and fellow NF leader Derek Holland on a visit to Libya, seeking funds from Col. Gadaffi.

Soon after returning from Tripoli another NF split developed, this time with Harrington and Griffin on opposite sides. Harrington took a small faction into what became 'Third Way', and later the 'National Liberal Party' criticising his former colleagues (including Griffin) for their hardline anti-Jewish stance. For almost twenty years Harrington and Griffin were enemies, but with the Welshpool dictator running out of intelligent and politically experienced associates, Harrington was invited back on board in 2005, initially as head of a BNP front – the Solidarity 'trade union'.

For almost a decade Harrington was privy to the innermost secrets of the Griffin regime, and successfully fought off factional rivals such as the Ulster-based fundraiser Jim Dowson. Yet experienced observers always suspected that his alliance with Griffin was only temporary: sooner or later these sharks would turn on each other, and it wouldn't be a pretty sight.

While Griffin agonised over whom to cut from the payroll, Harrington's answer to the BNP's financial dilemma was simple: get rid of Griffin and his family! To this end an alliance was forged between two of the party's few remaining power blocks in northern England: the Durham-based deputy leader Adam Walker and the Cumbrian cabal headed by party treasurer Clive Jefferson, who has two things in common with Walker: they each depend on the BNP financially, and each has criminal convictions unrelated to politics – in Jefferson's case for theft aggravated by breach of trust, while Walker threatened children with a knife and slashed their bicycle tyres.

Harrington also thought he had a crafty solution to the BNP's legal debts. The party should simply ignore all demands for payment, assert that Griffin's debts were a matter for him rather than the party, and if necessary resort to accounting tricks – hiding the party's assets away from any predatory bankruptcy trustee or official receiver. Acting on this advice, Jefferson ceased cooperation with his party chairman. Griffin began moves to close down the BNP's Cumbrian office and transfer its operations to the West Midlands base of his ally Alwyn Deacon. But at a showdown meeting of the party's national council at the end of July, key players rallied behind Walker: an isolated Griffin had no choice but resignation, accepting the meaningless consolation title of BNP President.

Some former Griffinites lost no time in declaring their loyalty to the new regime: turncoat sycophants in the North West region included Burnley's Chris Vanns and Salford's Gary Tumulty and Kay Pollitt. But by early September Griffin openly conspired with the type of rebel faction he would once have proscribed. An important Griffinite still on board with the Welshpool faction is Lynne Mozar, whose long-running online radio show was consequently banned by the new BNP bosses.

In a series of letters, emails and interviews Griffin set out to destabilise his successors. He has the brass neck to complain to Walker – in post for only two months! – that the BNP is in a "death spiral". The twice bankrupted failed tyrant warned that the party's unpaid legal bills, and Jefferson's refusal to communicate with Griffin's Bankruptcy Trustee, will lead to the BNP being taken over by an Official Receiver, who will have access to all membership records and financial data and will ultimately wind up the organisation.

Having no doubt weighed up all the possible angles for his own benefit, Griffin said there is no point in Jefferson-Walker-Harrington seeking to hide money away in mysterious bank accounts or front organisations: the authorities will find it and seize it – tragically including current and future legacies from the wills of naive and misguided patriots.

A series of meetings have been held across the country for Griffin to rally his factional backers into a new movement. First signs are that this will shift away from the electoral strategy that Griffin has pursued for the past fifteen years, and back towards the 'counter-power' approach he followed as a young NF radical in the 1980s. There will be much talk of community activism, training and cultural warfare: but much less focus on election campaigns, as Griffin knows that election results for his new venture would be pathetic by comparison to the BNP's glory days.

In *H&D* 62 we promised to report on the emerging post-Griffin era in British nationalism. Even we didn't expect the BNP to divest itself of the ex-chairman and his entourage quite so soon.

Peter Rushton, Manchester, England